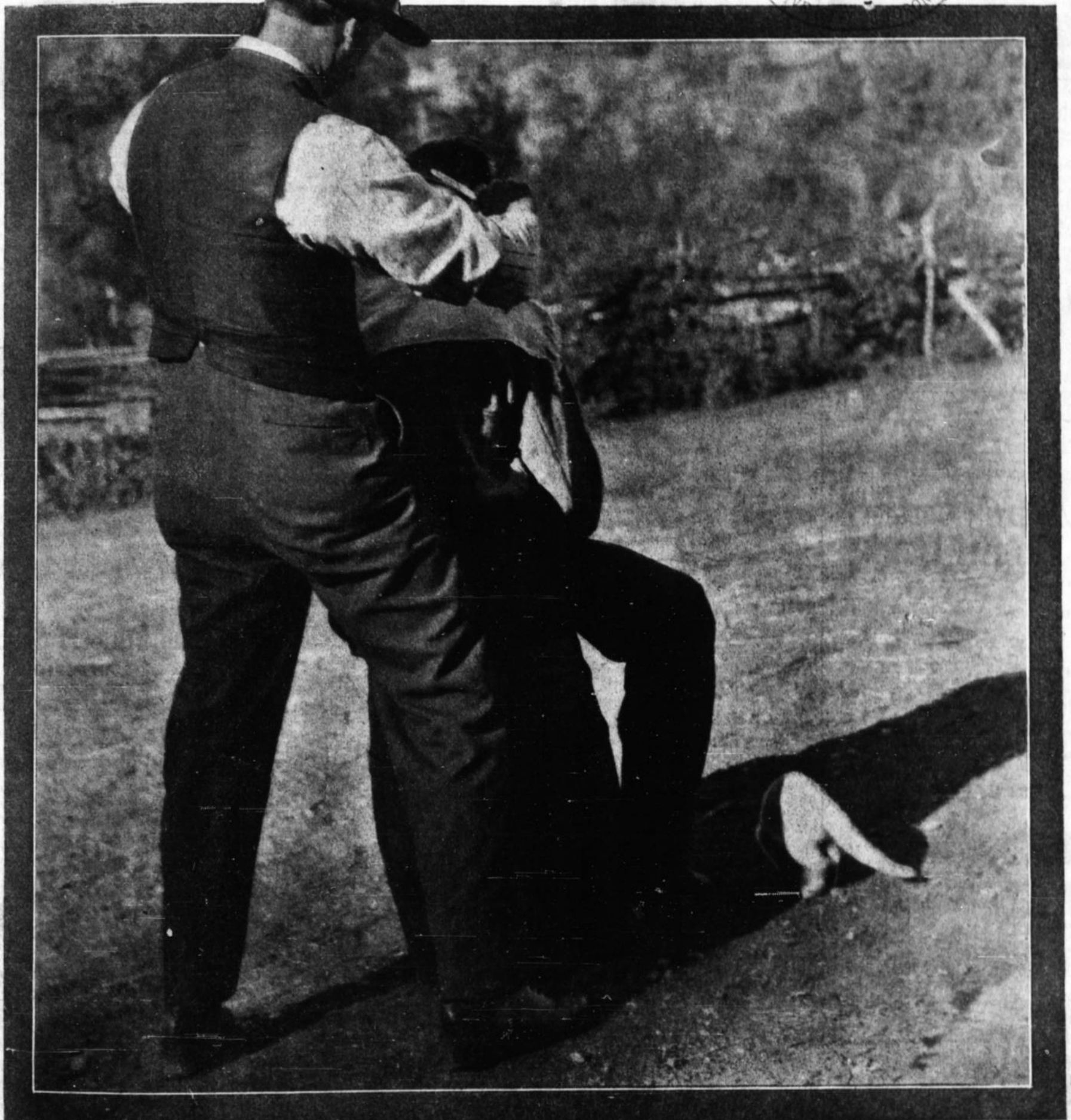
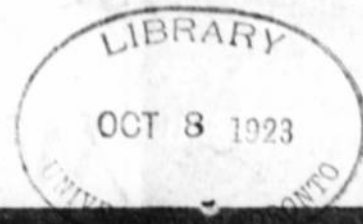


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

October 3, 1923



THE RANCH BARBER

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday.

Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

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Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVI.

October 3, 1923

No. 40



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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The Wheat Pool

Alberta Trustees Negotiating with Banks and Elevators—Decision Expected Shortly

WINNIPEG, September 29.—At the time of going to press the trustees of the Alberta wheat pool, who are in Winnipeg, while expressing satisfaction with the result of their negotiations so far, are still unable to make any final announcement. Negotiations with elevator companies for handling facilities have so far resulted in an understanding with companies which will give the pool elevator facilities at approximately 70 per cent. of the elevator points in Alberta, subject to the ability of the pool to make satisfactory arrangements with respect to the initial advance. The pool is now waiting a reply from the remaining companies, as it is the desire of the trustees that a uniform arrangement be made with all companies.

The trustees have reasonable assurance that an adequate sales organization will have been fully arranged by the time the other negotiations now pending are completed.

Chartered accountants are busy working on the details of office management and system, while the pool trustees are trying to work out the many questions and details that must necessarily be considered.

The vital question now is that of finance. The trustees feel the initial payment is a question of very great importance in view of the general financial conditions prevailing among the farmers, and the negotiations pending with the Bankers' Association now centre almost entirely around the arrangement of such a satisfactory initial payment. A full and complete announcement is anticipated in a few days.

Saskatchewan Statement

An official statement has been issued by the trustees of the wheat pool in Saskatchewan in which, after reviewing the movement for the pool, the issuing of the contracts with an objective of 50 per cent. of the acreage, the failure to reach the objective, and the decision to continue the sign-up campaign, the present situation is summed up.

"All this preliminary work," says the statement, "has been very hurriedly done, and if we were to operate this year great haste would be necessary in completing all marketing and organization plans. It is quite possible, under the circumstances of commencing operations in the middle of the crop season, mistakes would be made in the first year that would injure the success of the pool for years to come. Even if no mistakes were made the terms of agreement with the elevator companies and other institutions under such circumstances might conceivably be such as to make success difficult. If, on the other hand, in view of the magnitude of the problem, we decide to take no chances of failure by being over eager to start, we strengthen and consolidate our position by continuing the sign-up campaign until we have the largest possible percentage of the Saskatchewan wheat acreage pledged to the pool. We will then be able to start business with the best possible prospects of success. If we continue our sign-up campaign until we have 60 or 70 per cent. of the acreage pledged, we will be in the strongest possible position to make sat-

isfactory terms with elevator companies and financial institutions, whose co-operation and backing we must necessarily have. Looking to the future and the permanent success of this great co-operative venture it is much more important to start right than to start in a hurry."

The directors express the opinion that there will be little difficulty in securing 50 or 60 per cent. of the acreage for a 1924 pool, and the extra time will enable the contract holders to elect their district directors and give the board an opportunity to "secure the services of some outstanding man to take charge of the management of the pool."

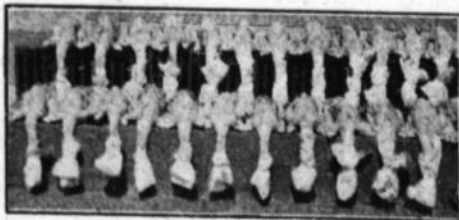
The pool, the statement says, has about \$70,000 in notes from contract holders, "and it is very necessary that each signer pay his note immediately in order that the committee will be able to successfully finance the campaign." The statement concludes with an appeal to every farmer to help himself and his neighbor by signing the contract and the waiver.

New Government Loan

A new Dominion of Canada loan of \$172,000,000 was announced by the minister of finance on September 20. This is the largest financial operation undertaken by the Dominion government outside of war loans, and the response of the investing public has been such that over-subscription seems assured, the \$100,000,000 mark being passed last Thursday, one week after the announcement of the loan.

Holders of the Victory loan bonds maturing November this year have the privilege of converting their investment into the new loan, and it is reported that the rush of cash subscriptions has been so heavy that there may not be enough of the new bonds to permit complete conversion of the maturing bonds. For those who wish to convert therefore it seems to be a case of "do it now." Heavy subscriptions have been made by Canadian banks and other financial institutions, a feature of the loan which indicates its great value as a safe and desirable investment.

Wood, Gundy and Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, are the western representatives of the firm of Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, syndicate managers for this new Dominion of Canada refunding loan, and in their opinion it is the most attractive investment obtainable in the market. Farmers who have maturing Victory Bonds or money to invest should take note of this new loan.



Aiming at the Top Price

Poultry killing and dressing demonstrations are popular this fall. Care at this stage of the game determines profits on the whole year operations

Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain
How To Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestents are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.



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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 3, 1923

An Encouraging Story

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a record of actual results in fruit growing at representative points in the three prairie provinces. This is a story that should bring cheer to the heart of the most confirmed pessimist as to the future of this country. A wide range of choice fruit is actually being grown at experimental farms and in home gardens all over the country, and just as the corn belt in a few years has been pushed northward and westward, so is the fruit belt now being extended. It can now be said without exaggeration, that every farm home can produce its own requirements of strawberries, raspberries, plums, currants, crab apples and cooking apples. Of course, it will require protection, cultivation and care, and certain fruits will need water during excessive drought, but the results will amply repay all the time and trouble, add much to the attractiveness of the home and the health of the family.

There is but little of value in this world secured without real effort, but much that will come through intelligent care and labor. Within ten years fruit growing will be common on the prairies, and in some lines the foundation will have been laid for a commercial industry. Like all other agricultural developments in this country, successful fruit growing depends upon the development of varieties that will withstand the cold of our winters and the heat of our summers and mature in our growing season. Thanks largely to the work of Dr. Saunders, at Ottawa, and Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota, we now have quite a range of apples and plums that meet these requirements, while strawberries and raspberries grow here as well as anywhere. The Experimental Farm at Morden, is also doing a highly valuable work in propagation of prairie fruits.

It is reported that the Dominion Experimental Farm at Rosthern, may be closed because of its proximity to the university experiment station at Saskatoon. Mr. Motherwell will render valuable service to this country by converting the Rosthern farm, with reduced acreage, into a fruit-breeding station to co-operate with the Morden station. Morden has a most favorable climatic location, and is naturally splendidly sheltered, while Rosthern is subject to severe climatic conditions, and possesses a minimum of natural shelter. In charge of capable plant breeders and scientific experimentalists, these two stations in a few years should produce fruits suitable to every condition on the prairies. What we need is the service of more men technically trained in the breeding and propagation of fruit. It is comparatively a few years since "experts" declared the state of Minnesota useless for agricultural development, while within the memory of thousands of our people the Red River valley was the limit of successful wheat growing. Time has upset the theory of many "experts." Nature intended this country to produce the requirements of mankind, and this development should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

A Blind Alley

In response to the persistent agitation among the wheat growers of the United States, President Coolidge and his cabinet are giving earnest thought to the question of measures intended presumably to secure a greater return to the grower. H. C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, has proposed a reduction of 25 per cent. in freight rates,

the establishment of an export commission to handle the exportable surplus of wheat, and an increase of the customs duty on wheat from 30 cents to 45 cents a bushel. These proposals have not so far met with the approval of the cabinet.

A reduction of 25 per cent. in freight rates would still leave American rates on wheat above rates for corresponding distances in Canada, and in long hauls very much above Canadian rates. That in itself would seem to give the American farmer good reason for demanding a reduction in freight rates. U.S. farm leaders are well aware of the high freight rates as compared with Western Canada rates, but so far they have been unable to make much headway in securing reductions.

The idea in controlling the exportable surplus through a special commission is to eliminate the export market and to create a purely domestic market for the remainder of the crop. By this plan it is hoped to raise the price of wheat by an amount which will just make the customs duty effective in keeping out imports of wheat.

If the plan be adopted the farmers for once will have turned the tables on the industrial protectionists. They will have copied effectively the methods of the protected interests, and it may take more than a generation of low tariff agitation to induce them to let go. To Western Canada it enlarges upon the opportunity that was lost when the reciprocity agreement of 1911 was rejected. Despite the eloquent and moving expressions of friendship made by the late President Harding, at Vancouver, and the suggestion recently made by Secretary of State Hughes for a permanent international commission to remove causes of friction between Canada and the United States, and Premier King's reciprocation of these expressions of goodwill, it has to be said that the last thing that is being seriously and practically considered on either side is the removal of barriers to trade. The King government has made a gesture, but it remains a gesture. It has done nothing and is doing nothing toward a redemption of the pledge in its platform to work for reciprocity between Canada and the United States. The result is seen in the tariff barrier to Canadian cattle and wheat, in fact all the products of the farm. The farmer of the United States looks upon the farmer of Canada as his trade enemy, and the attitude is born of an economic superstition. The things that the world needs most today are peace, production and freedom of exchange, but because we have not the latter, production is curbed and work is limited, and millions are living on the edge of starvation in a world that can easily feed all. Those farmers in the United States who still pin their faith to co-operation and the efficient organization of their business, are following the ideal that must and will prevail.

Real Statesmanship Needed

Premier King, having been convinced that the object of Mr. Meighen in touring the country making political speeches was to discredit the country and embarrass the Canadian representatives at the Imperial conference, replied to Mr. Meighen in a speech on the eve of his departure overseas. From Mr. Meighen's speeches it appears that the Liberal party secured power through false pretences, that it is not living up to its pre-election promises, it is not practicing economy, and the government is steadily

carrying the country toward bankruptcy. On the latter point Mr. Meighen agrees with the Montreal Star, and its Whispers of Death. Constructively, the position of Mr. Meighen seems to be that if the people will only return him to power once more he will do precisely as the King government is doing, only he will do it without hypocrisy. The people have thus to choose between a party which will keep up the old game without hypocrisy and one which keeps it up and pretends that it isn't.

Mr. Meighen says that the government is extravagant. Mr. King replies that they have saved \$14,000,000 in the first five months of this year, which means if the rate is continued a saving of \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year, and that if this saving is effected "the revenue and expenditure of Canada will be made to balance this year, as they have not done since 1913." Mr. King is more optimistic than Mr. Fielding was when he introduced his budget. The minister of finance regretfully admitted that a deficit of about \$60,000,000 might be expected to be added to the national debt. Mr. King says a saving of \$33,000,000 will turn the trick. How \$33,000,000 is to do the work of \$60,000,000 he does not say.

The plain truth is that looking back over the years to 1914, no administration deserves any credit for the handling of the nation's finances. Sir Thomas White fought an income tax until he was beaten by the sheer force of events. For two years after the war started the government contented itself with raising the tariff and excise and imposing taxes on certain transactions. In 1916 the Business Profits Tax was timidly introduced, and as timidly enforced. The war was approaching its end before the Income Tax Act of 1917 became an effective source of revenue. In the meantime, huge loans were raised free of taxation, the result of which has been to put over \$80,000,000 of annual income beyond the reach of the income tax. Had as big an effort been made to meet a large part of the war cost by taxation as was made to raise loans, the finances of the country would not be in the present deplorable condition. Since the signing of the armistice, over \$1,000,000,000 has been added to the national debt, Mr. Meighen's short administration being responsible for over \$80,000,000.

Mr. Fielding has not made a single effort to introduce a rational system of taxation or to evolve order out of the financial chaos. As a finance minister in the Laurier cabinet, Mr. Fielding never had to give serious thought to rational taxation. The tariff was pouring huge sums into the treasury and Mr. Fielding simply sat back and watched the pleasing flow. Even now he can think of no other forms of taxation than those which tax those least able to pay, but who are not so able to make their protest effective. He can think of nothing to meet the exigencies of the situation, and Micawber-like, simply waits for something to turn up.

The King government if it had possessed similar courage and ability could have made the budget balance, as British statesmen made their budget balance, and not only balance but to provide a surplus to pay off the debt. The King government has failed, and nothing better is to be expected of the party headed by Mr. Meighen. There is room for very considerable reduction of the ordinary expenses of government, and the wealth is in the country to furnish the means of meeting our obligations. Given a government that knows how to economize and

how to reform the financial system, we would soon be in the same position as Great Britain, paying our way and reducing our debts.

The Alberta Liquor Vote

The popular vote which is to be taken in Alberta on November 5, on the liquor question, is of more than usual interest because of the form in which the vote is to be taken. In Manitoba two proposals were laid before the legislature, and each proposal was separately voted upon by the people, a few weeks intervening between the first and the second vote. This method cost the province a considerable sum of money which could easily have been saved by following the plan adopted in Alberta.

The Alberta electors will have four propositions before them on the ballot paper, and they will vote on these propositions in the order of their choice. The system of voting by expressing preference is fairly well known in Alberta. The cities of Calgary and Edmonton use the system in the election of aldermen, and the United Farmers of Alberta have used the system for some years in the election of the executive of the association. Among the mass of the voters there are, doubtless, many to whom the system is new, but the government has prepared instructions to the electors explaining the system very thoroughly, and in practically every locality there are men who understand the system and who are able to show the electors how the ballot should be marked. On another page of this issue of The Guide the ballot is printed, and the system of voting explained.

The four propositions contained in the ballot should be given thoughtful study by the electors. For three years the prairie provinces have had as complete a system of prohibition as it seems possible to get at this time, and it has to be regretfully admitted that it has not given satisfaction as

an enforceable law. The recent vote in Manitoba, it may safely be said, was not so much a repudiation of the principle of prohibition as an effort to find a more workable system for the fullest possible restriction of the liquor traffic. It is impossible to foresee the effect of any piece of legislation in all its ramifications, and certainly no prohibitionist expected the underground and insidious lawlessness that followed the effort to abolish an unquestioned evil. The experiment was worth while. It has demonstrated that restriction of the consumption of liquor has extremely beneficial social results, and so far has this been recognized that only a handful of people today stand for the freedom of sale which the trade too long enjoyed. Prohibition will one day be as securely established by law as other measures which have promoted social betterment, but it is now obvious that a mere majority is not enough to make such a law workable. It requires, simply because of its very nature, an exceptionally strong body of public opinion behind it, and not only opinion but a practice founded on a moral and intellectual conviction. That much has been learned from the experiment of the last few years.

There will doubtless be a strong temptation to prohibitionists to mark their ballot for prohibition and no more. That is understandable, for the exercise of other choices means making a compromise. In the circumstances, however, compromise is necessary, for the prohibitionists if they cannot secure prohibition should certainly use their influence and vote in securing the nearest thing to prohibition. They should indicate the full number of choices and thus assume the full responsibility of citizenship. There is a graduation in the propositions which should be recognized by prohibitionists, and they should mark their ballots in the order which would make their votes effective in securing the best possible result from the

standpoint of restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

Editorial Notes

The Germans have ceased passive resistance in the Ruhr, and as Premier Poincaré said that was the necessary precedent to talking business, it seems to be France's move.

Toronto correspondence of the New York Evening Post, referring to the failure of the Home Bank, says: "Owing to the provisions of the Canadian Bank Act, no note-holder and no depositor will be allowed to suffer loss." That is just what the Bank Act should provide for, but as a matter of fact does not. The note-holders are guaranteed against loss, the depositors are not.

The Council of Ambassadors without waiting for the result of the enquiry into the murder of the Italian members of the Albanian boundaries commission has decided that the fifty million lire (\$9,650,000) deposited by the Greek government with the government of Switzerland, must be paid to Italy. This giving of a verdict before the evidence is in is, to put it mildly, astounding, and it leaves it up to the League of Nations to show that the big nations cannot get away with this kind of thing with the small nations.

The president of the British Empire Steel Corporation says the people should buy Nova Scotia coke instead of Pennsylvania hard coal, and thus keep the money in the country. Applying the argument all round it means that we should never buy anything outside of the country, which conversely means that we would never sell anything outside of the country, for international commerce means simply exchange of goods. What then would we do in Canada with the products of our farms, forests and fisheries?



A Handicap to Co-operation

In Case You Like Fruit

You Can Grow It---By Peter Macdonald

PERHAPS you think farmers in your locality are excepted. Perhaps you think that winter's cold and summer's drought rule you out. And you might add, for the information of anyone who tried to enthrone you in fruit growing, that all your neighbors inside a mighty big circle agree with you about the hopeless folly of planting an orchard, because not one of them had registered success.

But take a tip from me. Don't make the circle too large, because profitable orchards of small fruit are multiplying at an astonishing rate in every hole and corner of the prairies, and no farm south of the Canadian National main line is beyond a comfortable day's automobile ride from an apple tree.

The raspberry is the king of fruits in this climate of temperature extremes

that's pretty dry. And the largest yield of currants ever recorded on any Canadian experimental farm was harvested at Brandon in 1919, when six bushes of Magnus, a black variety, yielded 96½ lbs. Mr. McKillican, who superintended the growing of this crop, has averaged the yields from black and red varieties for the last four years. The former have borne nearly twice as heavily as the reds.

The western fruit grower must temper his enthusiasm a little when it comes to strawberries. Favored locations in the West produce good crops of high quality. Commercial strawberry plantations flourish in the vicinity of our larger cities, but anyone familiar with the conditions on the

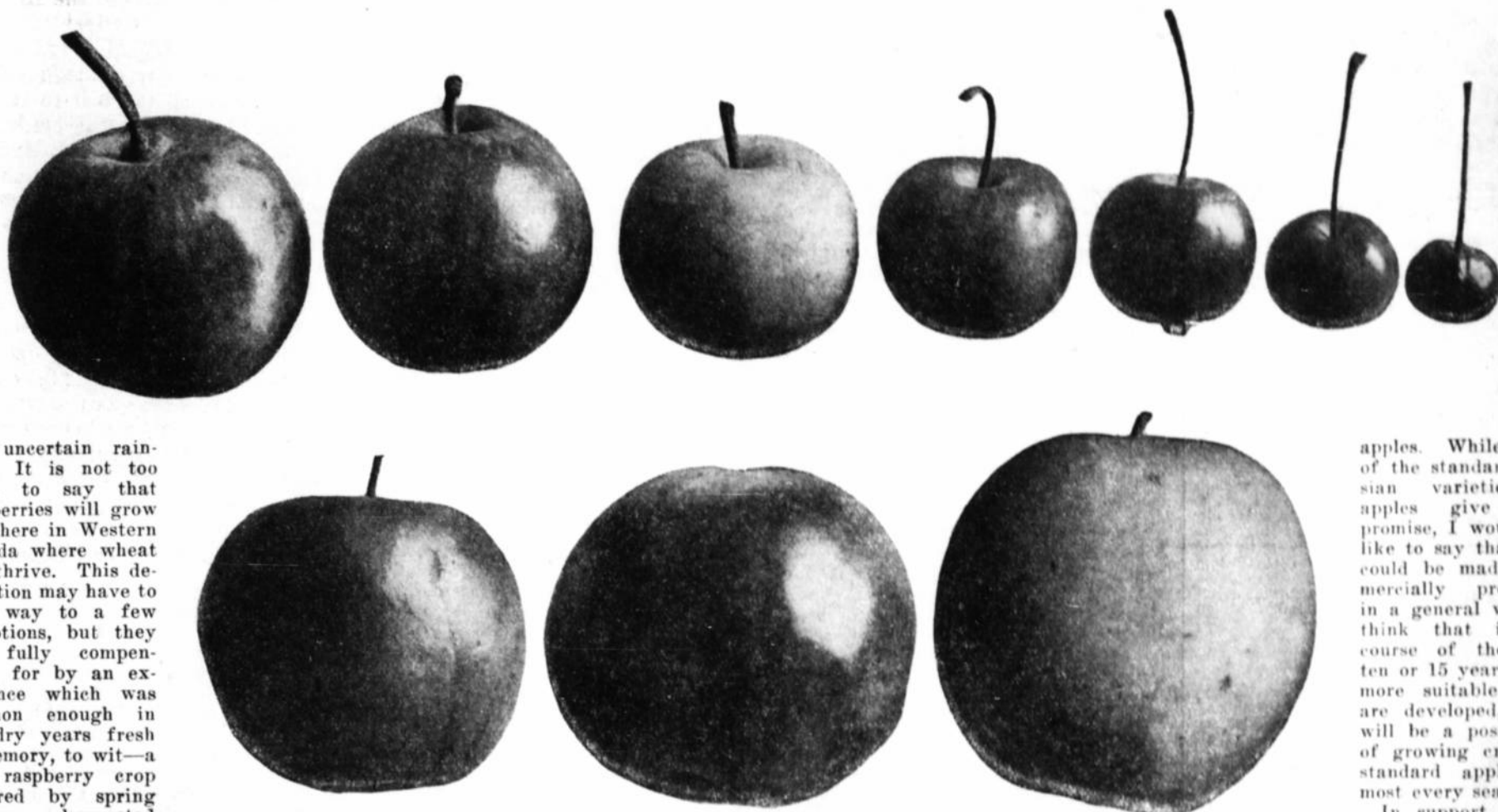
but in spite of the fact that Superintendent Tinline has a fine showing of eight varieties of gooseberries on the wind-swept plain of western Saskatchewan, with no other winter protection than the snow that fills in behind a Caragana hedge, the frequent occurrence of winter-killing in other northern locations makes it advisable to put it in the second place as regards hardiness.

From the gooseberry to the next hardy fruit suitable for general culture on the alkaline soils and arid climate is a long jump. The work of Mr. Leslie, at Morden, and Mr. Broughen, at Valley River, in growing grapes is hardly more than an experiment—unbelievably successful it is true, but still on a small scale, and not extended over a

Winnipeg Garden Show for two years in succession, with fruit grown near latitude 52, the future of this tree fruit in the more southerly parts of the province ought to be assured.

Plums in Saskatchewan

Indian Head and Scott may be taken as representative points in Saskatchewan. They are several hundred feet higher than the Manitoba points mentioned. Furthermore, Saskatchewan provides the most severe test of extreme temperature and protracted winter. And yet a dependable experimenter like Norman Ross, writing from the former place to The Guide says, "I feel quite sure that people do not realize the fruit growing possibilities of this country. I believe that the production of plums could be made a commercial proposition, also the raising of crab



This is What Scientific Apple Breeding is Accomplishing

At the extreme right of the upper line is the Wild Siberian Crab, worthless for eating purposes but absolutely hardy. The other apples in the top line are Saunders' hybrids developed by crossing the Wild Siberian Crab with commercial varieties too tender to live on the prairies. The lower line represents some second crosses; that is to say, crosses between the Saunders' hybrids and commercial varieties. They combine in large degree the hardiness and quality of their respective progenitors. All the above apples are actual size.

and uncertain rainfall. It is not too much to say that raspberries will grow anywhere in Western Canada where wheat will thrive. This declaration may have to give way to a few exceptions, but they are fully compensated for by an experience which was common enough in the dry years fresh to memory, to wit—a fair raspberry crop matured by spring moisture, harvested and eaten before blistering mid-summer weather parched the wheat crop.

156 Bushels Per Acre

Sure enough all varieties do not possess the same degree of winter hardiness. It pays to investigate this side of the question before making a start. In some localities raspberries do not succeed unless the canes are given some winter protection. That is the rule on the Lacombe Experimental Farm, but considering that on this farm they have had yields only nine pounds short of two and a half tons, or 156 bushels to the acre, even this trouble pays, for the average crop on the commercial raspberry plantations of the East is given as 69 bushels.

Currants take second place to nothing as regards hardiness, as the experience of thousands of farmers will go to show. Even that enemy of fruit growers, the Chinook wind, which wakens other dormant buds with false promises of spring, fails to deceive the hardy currant. After years of experience at Lacombe, G. H. Hutton discontinued the practice of covering currants because of the very small amount of winter-killing experienced with exposed bushes. And this at a station where raspberries are religiously protected!

A Dry Land Fruit

Eastern gardeners tell us that currants are partial to moisture and that red currants outyield black. Mr. Fairfield harvested 133 quarts from 12 bushes of New Red Dutch currants on dry land at Lethbridge, and without making any invidious comparisons,

average prairie farm knows that indiscriminate boosting of the strawberry will lead to many disappointments. It is just as well to tell the whole truth.

The strawberry is a shallow-rooted plant and is the first of the fruits to suffer from the effects of drought. More than any other small fruits, it must have windbreak protection. Otherwise, exposed to the wind, the runners are continually whipped about and cannot take root. But any farm gardener who has shelter for a strawberry patch, and who is not above hauling a barrel-full of water a couple of times a week during the driest summer weather, can have this rarest of table delicacies in profusion. Reports from commercial nurseries indicate that strawberries have come into great popularity within the last two years.

Less Hardy Small Fruits

This completes the trio of small fruits which may be recommended without hesitation insofar as hardiness is concerned. One is tempted to put the gooseberry in the same class, for hundreds of farmers grow this fruit successfully and it is a favorite in the back yards of Winnipeg. There is no special reason why we should not have a hardy gooseberry in time, as the native species flourishes far beyond the northern limit of grain growing,

period of years. And the Loganberry patch of A. Griffin, at Brooks, Alta., cannot be called much more than a demonstration. So let us pass on to a fuller record of achievement. Let us try to find an answer for the man who wants to know if there is any chance for him to succeed with plums or crab apples.

The Indian A Horticulturist

When Lord Selkirk's settlers first paddled up the watercourses from Hudson's Bay, they found some very eatable wild plums in the thickets, grown, it is said, from seed carried thither from Wisconsin and Minnesota by the aborigines. From this native stock, horticulturists have developed by selection some varieties worthy of a place in a commercial orchard, and by crossing with tender plums of high quality, hybrids which combine in a measure the hardiness of the native with the richness of the other parent. Natives, selections, and hybrids have been widely distributed over the three prairie provinces. With what success?

Let's pass rapidly over what has been done in Manitoba, as the reading public are well informed of the exploits of W. J. Boughen, at his Valley River nursery, and of the Stevensons and the Experimental Farm at Morden, in the south of the province. If Mr. Boughen can take every first at the

apples. While many of the standard Russian varieties of apples give good promise, I would not like to say that they could be made commercially profitable in a general way. I think that in the course of the next ten or 15 years when more suitable types are developed, there will be a possibility of growing crops of standard apples almost every season."

In support of his faith, Mr. Ross sent along with his letter a box containing Cheney, Mammoth, Tokata and Sapa plums, Wealthy seedling crabs, and the following standard apples: Hibernial, Patten's Greening, Charlamoff, Gypsy Girl and Ostrekoff.

Up to the time of Mr. Ross's success with the Tokata plum, all our best varieties were hybrids deriving their quality from one improved parent, but on account of the other half of their ancestry, which conferred on them their hardiness, they were below the commercial varieties of the East in size and taste. But the Tokata is not a wild plum cross. It is a cross between two cultivated plums and consequently is the equal of, if not superior to the best plum hybrids which have established a reputation for hardiness in Manitoba.

Mr. Ross says that the wood of the Tokata appears to be perfectly hardy, but in some years the buds exposed above snow winter-kill. He has another plum, known as the Oziya, which has a similar ancestry to the Tokata, is two weeks earlier, nearly as large, good to eat, preserved or out of hand, and is in all respects hardy, as far as five years' observation goes to show.

The Waneta, largest of plum hybrids, has fruited two years at Indian Head. Where such plums as the Tokata and Oziya succeed, the Waneta, and its hardy relatives of lesser table excellence, do not get much notice, but in passing it should be said that many of these grow luxuriantly behind the incomparable shelter of the Forestry Farm.

I visited the Scott Experimental

Continued on Page 17

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U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, recommends formula used in Rid-O-Rat as the cheapest and most effective means of exterminating rats. "It is without taste or smell. In the small doses fed to rats it is harmless to larger animals. Its action is slow, about 24 hours, and rats leave the premises in search of water."



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Alexander Rat-Killer Virus is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where rats, mice or gophers can get to it. Within a few hours after a rat has eaten this virus he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible suffocation and thirst. He leaves the barns and nesting holes and goes to the open fields to die. In Less Than One Week's Time not a single one of these pests is left alive on your place.

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The Clover and Grass Seed Crop

By Manley Champlin, Field Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan

THE business of growing sweet clover and grass seed is just beginning to develop in the province of Saskatchewan. There appear to be great possibilities in the growing of high quality seed of this kind in certain portions of the province. Many of the farmers who are members of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association are conducting what we term co-operative experiments in the growing of pedigreed Superior Brome grass seed and Arctic sweet clover.

A few have attempted growing the University selected strain of Grimm alfalfa which is identified as Saskatchewan No. 451. This has been an unfavorable season for alfalfa seed production as the frequent rains have caused the crop to continue to grow hay instead of making seed, but the clover, brome grass and rye grass crops are about as good as the cereal crops this year.

Many of those who are growing this type of crop for the first time are puzzled by a number of things in connection with harvesting and threshing the crop. We have recently had quite a number of letters from those who desire some suggestions as to the time of cutting, method of curing the crop, as well as threshing and cleaning the seed.

In Saskatchewan the growers are specializing very largely in Arctic Sask. 439 Sweet Clover, Grimm Sask. 451 Alfalfa and Superior Sask. 307 Brome Grass. In districts where there is still no quack grass, there is a very good opportunity for growing brome grass. Sweet clover seems to do well in almost all districts.

Time to Cut

Sweet clover never ripens uniformly. For that reason it takes quite a good deal of good judgment or good guessing to determine when to cut it in order to save the largest percentage of seed. Usually it is best to cut the crop when about two-thirds of the seed pods or hulls have turned brown. In a season like the present one when abundant rainfall prevents the seed pods from ripening up quickly, it may be well to cut the crop when one-third of the hulls have turned brown. After the crop is in the shock some of the other seeds that are practically mature at the time of cutting will develop and ripen all right. Those which are very immature will shrivel up so that they can be easily cleaned out with an ordinary fanning mill.

Brome grass and rye grass have very thin paper-like seeds, but as they approach maturity the seed stiffens so that when the seed is placed between the thumb and fore finger it is difficult to break it or bend it. By examining quite a number of the seeds and subjecting them to this test, as well as by closely observing the color of the crop as it matures, it is possible to determine when to cut the crop to best advantage.

If the seeds bend like paper it indicates that they are not properly filled nor mature and are not ready for the harvest. The color of the heads changes in the case of brome grass to a light brown, losing the reddish tinge which is apparent in the heads before the crop matures. The rye grass turns a very light yellow, almost like ripe wheat as it matures.

As in the case of the sweet clover the alfalfa can be harvested for seed after a large percentage of the pods have turned brown. There is this difference in the two crops, however, the sweet clover is very subject to shelling. Nature evidently provided this character so that it could readily perpetuate itself.

Alfalfa on the other hand holds its seed very firmly in twisted pods, and can therefore be left until about the last crop to be cut if necessary in order to bring it to full maturity. A fairly good rule to follow in cutting alfalfa for seed is to wait until about three-fourths of the pods have turned brown.

Method of Curing

All of these crops can be cut with a binder and set up in shocks to dry. No attempt is made to cap the shocks which can be built either in the long type or the small six or eight-bundle round type. The shocks should be built in such a manner as to permit the wind to blow through them to dry them thoroughly. We have found that the long type of shock stands up and gives best results with sweet clover. The round type is equally good for the other crops.

Threshing

After the shocks have dried out thoroughly they are ready to be threshed. All of them can be threshed with an ordinary grain separator, if a little attention is given to adjusting the machine. The brome grass and rye grass seed, being very light—14 pounds to the bushel, legal weight—give the separator man a problem of avoiding loss by blowing the seed over into the stack. It is necessary for him to cut down the motion of the machine and to reduce the draft to avoid this.

In the case of the sweet clover the chief difficulty will be putting the large, rank growth of straw through the machine the first time, and adjustment may be necessary, such as taking out all but two rows of teeth, or taking out alternate teeth. The object of putting the sweet clover through the first time is to remove the seed pods and small branches from the coarse straw. The seed in the rough, or in other words, the seed with the hulls remaining on it can be put back through the machine a second time after it has been readjusted for close threshing.

In some seasons we have been able to practically thresh the seed free from the hulls the first time. However, this seems to vary with the season and with the weather conditions. When the seed

hulls are very dry they break away from the seed easily, but if they are the least bit wet they hang on to the seed tenaciously, and it is necessary to put the seed through a special scarifier or huller in order to finish removing it from the hulls and put in a marketable condition.

Alfalfa seed can also be threshed with an ordinary separator, and can be fairly well removed from the pods by putting through the machine a second time, but in the case of both the sweet clover and alfalfa, it is well for the seed grower to provide himself with some machine which will remove the hulls thoroughly and give the seed itself a fairly severe rubbing.

This rubbing of the seed is known as scarifying. There are at least three machines on the market which do this kind of work on the seed after it has been threshed. One is known as the Birdsell Huller No. 5. Another is known as the Ames Scarifier, and the third one is known as the Superior Clover Huller. The Birdsell is made by the Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Indiana. The Superior is made by the Superior Clover Huller Company, Guelph, Ontario, and the Ames is made by P. E. Jensen, Nevada, Iowa.

The Ames Scarifier is built for scratching or scarifying the seed, but is quite effective in removing the hulls as well. The other two machines are built especially for hulling, but likewise serve a dual purpose in that they scratch the seed considerably as it goes through. The principle upon which the Ames machine works consists in throwing the seed against a rough sandpaper surface. The Birdsell works upon the principle of putting the seed through between sets of rough rollers. The Ames' machine is not patented and can be made up by any handy mechanic with the assistance of a tinsmith. It was invented by Professor Hughes, at the Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa, and printed plans and specifications have been furnished free to farmers for several years.

After the seed has been thoroughly threshed and hulled, the cleaning can be done with any good fanning mill provided with suitable sieves. If there are numerous small seeds such as buckwheat mixed with the crop, it is a good plan to clean it before the hulls are removed, in order to get rid of the small seeds easily, but if the crop is free from this class of seeds, it is alright to follow the usual practice which consists in cleaning it after it has been hulled and scarified. It may be necessary to re-clean it after it has been hulled in any event, in order to remove chaff and broken seeds.

Some care is necessary in operating any of these machines in order to avoid broken seeds. I have found that the seed grown in this dry western climate is likely to be more brittle than that grown farther south, and therefore gives more trouble by breaking and

Continued on Page 8



The type of stocks made with Sweet Clover sheaves in the seed plot at the University of Saskatchewan

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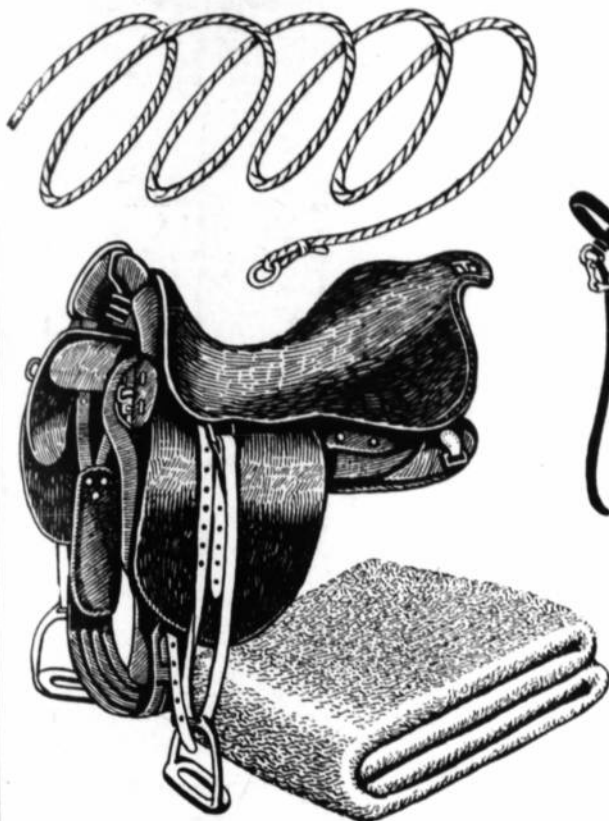
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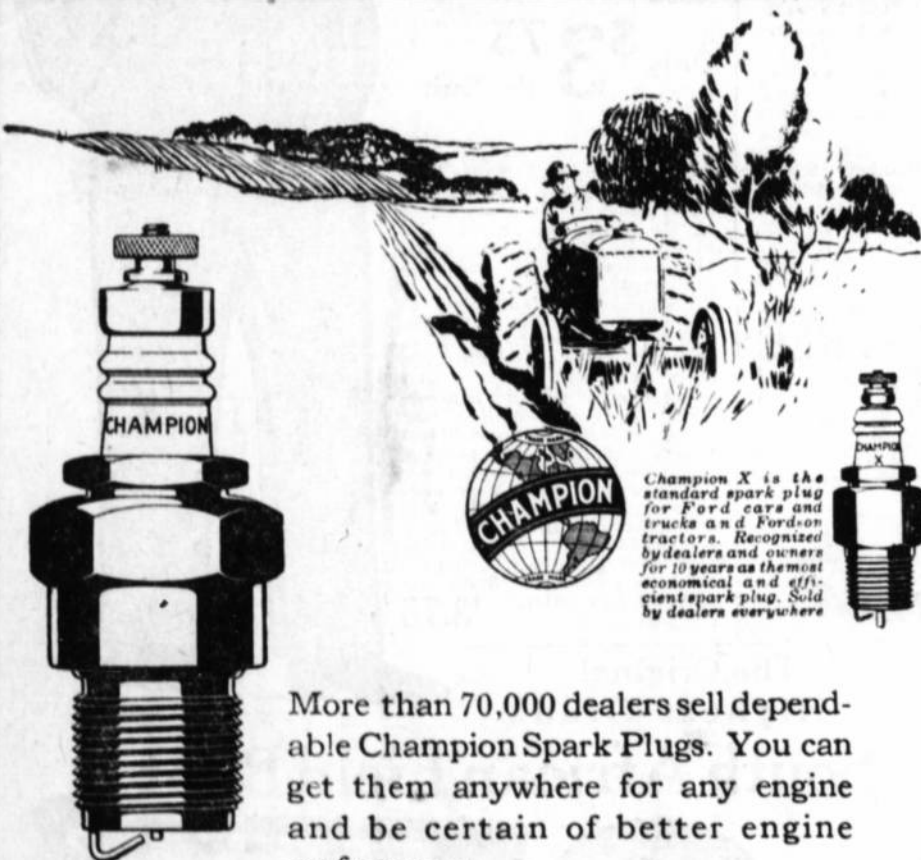
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Continued from Page 6

cracking than is experienced where the fall months are not so dry and the seed is tougher.

In this brief article I have endeavored to set down some of the things which can be put on paper that may be of value to growers who are making a start in this business. Practice, of course, is necessary to bring out the skill and judgment required for best results.

Professor Kirk has prepared an article on the subject of seed cleaning which gives quite specific information as to sieves and other details which one needs to know about when cleaning the seed. This article will be published in The Guide issue of October 17

Is Timothy Hard on Land?

The value of a crop to a farmer depends upon three factors:

1. Its cropping qualities, such as yield, hardiness, facility of eradication, etc.

2. Its feeding value or worth for commercial purposes.

3. Its residual effect upon the land.

The latter phase has received all too little attention.

It is a common experience in the Peace River Country that timothy sod produces scant yields of a following crop unless the sod be plowed early in the summer and special attention given to the preparation of a good seed bed. The reason for this has never been clearly appreciated, but it is possibly suggested by certain experiments of Lyon and Bizzell, of Cornell University. These investigators are inclined to the opinion that the roots of certain grasses, such as timothy, may have a retarding influence upon the process of nitrification in the soil. To this suspected tendency is attributed the markedly adverse influence of timothy sod in Eastern apple orchards.

The Dominion Experimental Station at Beaverlodge, Alberta, has for six years been specializing on the study of forage crops, seeding annually many hundreds of plots of various grasses singly and in combination. In one of these series of experiments timothy occurs in six plots, Western Rye grass in six, Meadow Fescue in six, these three combined in six others, while in the fifth case the combination consists of a five-grass mixture of Timothy, Western Rye, Meadow Fescue, Red Top, and Kentucky Blue.

The 1919 seeding of this experiment, after being cropped to hay for three successive seasons, had its sod plowed up late in August, 1922, the land being drilled in this spring to beardless-hulled barley. Extreme drought in 1922 was followed by still more severe drought in 1923, broken, fortunately, about the middle of June.

Appearance of Succeeding Crops

It was noticed after the barley came up that on the timothy sod it was conspicuously short and yellow as compared with that on the rye grass plots alongside. A similar though not quite so marked contrast occurred after the two grass mixtures in which timothy had been included. After rye grass and fescue the barley was taller and a much deeper green. A rainy July reduced the contrast but at harvest it was still very noticeable. Steps were accordingly taken to handpull the barley from a 1/160 acre area representing each sod plot—thirty in all.

After being thoroughly cured the neatly-trussed sheaves were weighed and their roots chopped off with a broad axe at about the length that would be removed by a low-tilted mower bar. The results are striking. With one trifling exception, explained by soil conditions, the barley after rye grass sod decidedly outyielded the barley after timothy in weight of total crop. (Threshing is not accomplished at the time this is written).

The outcome is the more remarkable when it is stated that during the three years under meadow the six rye-grass plots had outyielded the timothy plots by over fifty per cent, and in the final drought year of 1922, the rye-grass plots yielded four times as much hay per acre as did the timothy plots. If it were simply a question of water one would expect the light, final crop of timothy to have left more moisture than the ampler crop of rye grass and therefore

1000 Eggs in Every Hen

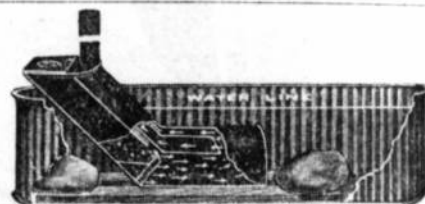
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G.G.G. Oct. 8

to be followed by a heavier crop of grain, but not so.

The six plots on rye-grass sod yielded on the average just 16.7 per cent. more total crop of barley than was produced by six plots on timothy sod. The work was done with precision and the results are unchallengeable.

The following epitome may be of interest:

Average of six plots in each instance	Yield of hay, three seasons, 1920 - 1922 Lbs. per acre	Yield of hay, final drought season - 1922 Lbs. per acre	Yield barley (total crop) 1923 after sod plowed late August Lbs. per acre
Timothy	4,226	293	3,026
Western Rye grass	6,430	1,186	3,533
Meadow Fescue	4,410	243	3,413
Three-grass mixture (including timothy)	4,723	300	3,125
Five-grass mixture (including timothy)	5,263	390	3,155

The percentage of increase in barley yield shown by the other sods over the timothy are respectively as follows:

Western Rye grass	16.7 per cent. more barley than from timothy sod
Meadow Fescue	12.7 per cent. more barley than from timothy sod
Three-grass mixture	3.2 per cent. more barley than from timothy sod
Five-grass mixture	4.5 per cent. more barley than from timothy sod

Note how the yield of barley drops wherever timothy sod occurred, either alone or in a mixture. Altogether, it is a thought-provoking result. — W. D. Albright, superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alta.

Cultivation of Breaking

In districts where it is customary to break rather deeply and not back-set in the same season, it is usual to let the plowed land lie untouched for a fortnight or more in order that the grass roots may receive a check while the vegetation turned under goes through a sort of scalding sweat and the furrow slice weathers into a mellow condition. After this process has continued for a time, a stroke of the disc will do far greater execution than it would have done on the fresh-turned furrow slice.

If the season be moist, however, grass, vetch and weeds will presently commence to grow, and in extreme cases the broken field will become quite a green meadow. This revives and re-establishes the roots it is desired to kill, besides wasting moisture and providing seductive environment for the cutworm moth to lay her eggs. Accordingly, it is usual to double-disk the breaking as soon as practicable after a green tinge of new growth appears. The first discing is lengthwise of the plowing and the plates are not set in enough to invert many of the sods. After the field has lain a little while it may be floated or "scrubbed" with a log or timber drag, which will mash down many of the lumps and combs, filling interstices and helping to level the surface. This makes conditions favorable for a second discing.

Later Cultivation

As soon as a green tinge reappears, a second or a second and third double-discing should be given, the levers usually being set in now to the last notch, and extra weight added as well if there are tough roots to be cut through. By all means have the discs sharp for this work.

The second stroke should be at an acute angle with the first. If lengthwise, the plates have a tendency to run in the initial grooves, leaving long ribbons of turf unpulverized. If at right angles the discs cut the sod into square chunks, many of which, especially along the dead furrows become inverted and dry out instead of rotting. An angling stroke riddles and reduces the turfs and turns very few of them upside down.

If the third discing can be made also on an acute angle with the plowing but in a different direction from the second discing, so much the better. There is a simple way of double-discing a field twice on the angle, one stroke crosswise of the other, with practically none but right-angled turns for the team.

After the third discing the field may be left for winter, although if one can run a spring-toothed cultivator over it late in the fall it will do much to kill grass and bring up saskatoon and other roots which may then be picked off. It is presumed, of course, that the field had been cleared of all visible trash before the first discing was done. — W. D. Albright.

Honey Yields Questioned

"I read your statement of Bee-keeping in The Grain Growers' Guide of September 19, 1923, that Mr. Schurtz bought 15 colonies of bees in 1922. He does not state what amount of honey they made, but the net cash was \$276.65, with 11 new colonies increase, making 26 colonies in all. I have been raised

where bees have been kept from my childhood up to this day. My father and uncles have been practical bee-

keepers in the Old Country, and I myself have kept bees in eastern and western U.S. and Canada for 47 years and have lots of experience in bee-keeping, but I never had a colony of bees which made 500 pounds of honey, so these kind of bee-keepers are just like the poultrymen—some of their hens

lay up to 400 eggs a year where our literal year has only 365 days.

"Now I will give you a hint of my bee-keeping in Manitoba in the Dauphin district, close to the Riding Mountains. I had all the preparations that experience and money could get, but the most a good colony of bees would produce was 200 pounds. Now, I have been keeping bees for two years, two miles from Lockport, at St. Andrews, and I call this a very good bee country. The very best of colonies came out strong in the spring with a good healthy queen, and her bees increased so fast before a good flow of honey came that they swarmed in spite of all the room I gave them. So I took one swarm and hived it, and in about nine or ten days they swarmed again. Then I disqueened the old stand entirely, put the swarm back and watched that they surely had a queen so that prevented any further swarming.

Colonies like these generally are the best ones, to my estimation, and in favorable conditions produce about 250 pounds at the very highest rate, and from this mentioned first swarms the bee-keeper will have to remove the old mother queen in about 25 days to prevent them from swarming again. — Samuel Kisser.

Editor's Note.—If our correspondent will refer to the report of the Morden Experimental Farm for 1922, he will find on page 74 a record of a hive of bees that are credited with 507 pounds of extracted

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honey in one season. Supt. Leslie adds the following explanation: "The honey yield, was computed by weighing the super plus the foundation when it was placed on the hive, and when it was removed; the increase in weight was multiplied by one and one-half, the same as for section honey; as all the comb was drawn out from foundation at the same time it was being filled with honey. This is the usual method and allows for the amount of honey gathered that was used in making the wax to draw out the combs." We are not familiar with the North Dakota report quoted by Mr. Schurtz in The Guide article of September 19.



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"MANITOBA may become the Iowa of Canada as a stock feeding province, and the provincial government is prepared to continue the support already given to this, the first stocker and feeder show to be held in Canada, if it becomes, as I trust it will, an annual event," was part of the cheerful message of Premier John Bracken, when, from the elevation of a couple of bales of hay, in the central alley of the Union Stock Yards, he declared the stocker and feeder show open, on September 26.

This show, the first of three to be held in Western Canada this fall, marks an important step forward in livestock circles. For here, as at Calgary and at Moose Jaw in the coming shows, the sole standard of merit is the commercial value of the animals. As an educational feature, the stocker and feeder show is invaluable. To assess fat cattle at their fair value takes nice judgment. But to pick the green steer which displays the right frame for additional covering, to get him at the stage when he is beginning to make the cheapest gains in his career, and to know his safe limit of cost in order to leave a margin for profit after feeding takes a degree of skill far beyond it. The purpose of these feeder shows is to disseminate just such knowledge, a necessary provision for the future held out by the premier in his opening address.

The promoters of the show were a little disappointed because out of the 10,000 cattle in the yards, only 1,400 were entered. However, F. E. Berry, one of the judges stated that the Winnipeg show made a better beginning than the one which has become a successful annual affair at South St. Paul stock yards. Mr. Berry was one of the three judges, the other two being, O. W. Atwell, Toronto, and Jas. McArthur, Perth, Scotland. The latter judge was much pleased with the fine showing of Herefords, a breed which is not familiar to the feeders of his native heath.

Indians Win

One of the events of the day much commented upon, was the success achieved by two Indian boys from the reserve at Leask, Sask., J. Greyeyes and G. Greyeyes, the one winning first and the other third in the group class for Shorthorns, two and under three. They had the distinction of putting it over Sir James Aikins, whose fine group got fourth in the same class.

England and Kerr, of Oyen, Alberta, made a clean-up of the cups, securing the Hotel Brunswick trophy, valued at \$300, for the best car lot of steers in the show; the Hartford Fire Insurance trophy for the best car lot, two years and under three, and the Hereford Association special prize for the best Hereford individual in the show.

W. H. Poynter and Sons, of Monitor, Alberta, won the McLaren Hotel trophy for the best car lot pure-bred or grade, one year old and under two, while R. Cruickshanks, of Moose Jaw, won the Empire Hotel trophy for the best lot of

five competing as a single entry in any one section of the show.

A. Fountain, Vermilion, Alberta, secured both Shorthorn specials for best car lots.

Manager Speers, R. B. Hunter and A. W. McLean, divided honors in the auctioneer's stand in the absence of the Hon. T. C. Norris, who had not yet returned from the coast.

The first entry was the champion individual and he sold for \$9.25 per cwt. to H. P. Kennedy, of Toronto, buying for the United Grain Growers Limited. The champion car lot of the show, a load of Herefords, went to Elsworth Maybee, of Toronto, for \$7.00; the first prize and champion group, also Herefords, went to the Swift Canadian for \$7.25; the champion Aberdeen-Angus car lot to O. Atwell, Toronto, for \$5.25; the championship Shorthorn car to H. P. Kennedy, for \$4.70; the champion Hereford car lot to Brooks, of Elgin, Ohio, for \$5.50.

Awards

Aberdeen-Angus

Car load of two-year-olds and under three: 1. W. Fawcett, Medicine Hat, Alta.; 2. W. H. Lyman Farms, Arnaud, Man.

Car load of steers, one year and under two, one entry only: 1. W. H. Lyman Farms, Arnaud, Man.

Groups of five steers, two years and under three: 1. Fred Sauter, Fairlight, Sask.; 2. McFarlane, Spruce Lake, Sask.; 3. Mr. Willis, Tilton, Man.; 4. Alex. A. Mitchell, Lloydminster, Sask.; 5. W. S. Stewart, Leney, Sask.

Groups of five steers, one year and under two: 1. Wm. McFarlane; 2. W. Fawcett; 3. W. H. Lyman Farms; 4. G. Wall, Gladwin, Sask.

Shorthorns

Car lots of three-year-olds and under four: 1. A. Fountain, Vermilion, Alta.; 2. W. H. Poynter and Son, Monitor, Alta.

Car lot of two-year-olds and under three: 1. M. C. Brown, Rapid City, Man.

Groups of five three-year-olds and over: 1. J. Boston, Broadview; 2. W. H. Poynter and Son.

Groups of five two-year-olds and under three: 1. J. Greyeyes, Leask, Sask. (Indian Reserve); 2. J. Metcalfe, Melita, Man.; 3. G. Greyeyes, Leask, Sask. (Indian Reserve); 4. Sir James Aikins, Elkhorn; 5. R. Braithwaite, Islay, Alta.

Groups of five one-year-olds and under two: 1. Quinlan and Clark, Kitscoty, Alta.; 2. Jas. Amson, Radisson; 3. M. C. Brown, Rapid City; 4. T. A. A. Wright, Lloydminster, Sask.

Herefords

Car lots of three-year-olds and under four: 1. England and Kerr, Oyen, Alta.; 2. Robert Cruickshanks, Moose Jaw; 3. England and Kerr; 4. England and Kerr, 5. R. Cruickshanks.

Car lots of two-year-olds and under three: 1. England and Kerr; 2. W. H. Poynter and Sons; 3. Geo. Tait, Warrenton, Man.; 4. T. F. Cadzow, Ltd., Edmonton; 5. Simon Clark, Rounthwaite, Man.

Car lot of one-year-olds or under two: 1. W. H. Poynter and Sons.

Groups of five three-year-olds and over: 1. R. Cruickshanks; 2. England and Kerr; 3. R. Cruickshanks; 4. Wm. Fawcett, Medicine Hat; 5. England and Kerr.

Groups of five two-year-olds and under three: 1. England and Kerr; 2. Wm. Fawcett; 3. Shand Bros., Mervin, Sask.; 5. Poynter and Sons.

The prizes for car lots are: \$200, \$150, \$100; \$75, and \$50.

For groups of five: \$75, \$50, \$40, \$30 and \$20, respectively.



The four-horse team of George M. Peeler, Clearwater Farm, Birtle, Man., which won first prize out of a field of 46 entries at the Foxwarren plowing match. Mr. Peeler is anxious to have Leslie Watson, his hired man, who is seen driving the team in the picture, share the credit, as he had charge of them all summer. It is always easier for the man who breeds his own work stock, as Mr. Peeler does, to turn out matched teams.

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*Nov. 15—Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
*Nov. 16—Montcalm (New)	to Liverpool
*Nov. 21—Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
*Nov. 22—Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
*Nov. 23—Montrose (New)	to Liverpool
*Nov. 28—Montclair	to Liverpool
*Dec. 7—Montclare (New)	to Liverpool
*Dec. 13—Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
*Dec. 14—Montcalm (New)	to Liverpool
*Dec. 15—Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow

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Quality in Livestock

This term is used, in a rough, loose fashion, to signify different characteristics in different kinds of livestock. Among cattle, under one shaggy coat enough loose leather is found to roll round the hand, with something to spare, and "quality" is the word. Another hide is found to be enough to decently cover the frame and muscle and fat which it contains, but to leave no spare wrapping for the handler's fist; therefore, "hard, bad quality," is the verdict. Now it may so happen that the handler is quite right in his approval of the one and disapproval of the other; but it does not always so happen, even when one animal has skin enough almost to cover two animals of its size, and another only just enough to go round its own body. Some handlers really have, in their finger-ends, the advantages of a penetrating sense, which can convey to the inner chambers of the brain, with certainty equal to that of sight, information of what is beneath the skin, and in the mouths of such adepts in the practice of handling the term "quality," permissible under protest as an uncouth technicality at best, has a meaning which the initiated in the technical language of the farm can understand.

But some handlers—low be it spoken—don't know when they touch a good beast and when they touch a bad one. They are unable to distinguish between an elastic hide with that beneath it which can fill it to the utmost possibilities of its elasticity and growth—with solid substance, until the touch finds ample resistance to pressure, and the hand misses altogether the luxury of losing itself in a double fold of skin—and a hide hung loosely upon bones almost bare of intervening covering. The latter kind of hide wins the term "quality" from the ignorant only, and when it comes to the test, its "quality" proves to be that of a wrapper just a little too big for the frame; or the frame grows and the hide does not proportionately expand, so that the young bull or heifer with "beautiful quality" (the adjective being often as inappropriately applied as the noun) loses the power to please the undisciplined touch, and the old cow or bull is pronounced "as hard as a board," perhaps by the very same handler who went into raptures over the false "quality" of the yearling or the calf.

Let us turn to the pig. Here "quality," as the term is commonly used, does not mean so much those properties for which the hand is used to search as those which are apparent to the eye, and the "quality" of the animal will be estimated by the character of its head, the fineness of its bone and the neatness and symmetry of its frame, as well as by the substance which becomes ham, bacon or pork. The reverse of the term "quality," as technically used in that sense, is "coarseness."

The use of the term, after all, in any of the ways here mentioned is scarcely to be recognized except as one of those liberties taken with the English language under pressure, or supposed pressure, of necessity, when technical terms are employed to spare lengthy description, and are, to the technically-trained understanding, sometimes fully intelligible.—London Livestock Journal.

A Joke About the "Joker"

In a southern Nebraska county is a farmer who spent much time a year or two ago telling his neighbors how beneficial a good, stiff tariff duty would be to maintain the price of wheat. He got his way, all right, for Congress put a duty of 30 cents a bushel on wheat in the tariff act passed a year ago. One day this summer, after the price of wheat had been slipping at a sickening rate for several weeks, a neighbor met his man in town and said: "By George, Bill, isn't it lucky we have that 30 cent tariff on wheat to maintain the price?" The reply he got was, "Oh, you go to thunder!"—Nebraska Union Farmer.

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Does Line Breeding Pay?

A Few Sidelights on In-breeding and Line Breeding of Poultry Explained—By George Brown

It is not so very long ago since line breeding, etc., were scarcely talked about. The typical farm hen was only a few steps removed from the jungle fowl, laying only a small clutch of eggs in the spring months. Winter eggs were practically unknown, and it was a problem to have eggs, except storage ones, by Easter. In color and type she was a nondescript and except for her help to the farm table in the way of variety and palatability was not a very profitable adjunct to the farm business.

Today the hen occupies an honored place among farm stock, and the products of our poultry business in America are said to be of greater value than all the wheat we produce, and which we count our main crop. Poultry and eggs represent the most condensed and highest food values of any crop on the farm and it is not an uncommon thing for a farmer to receive as much or more from a single crate of eggs as from a whole load of grain (oats).

The Contribution of The Breeder

This tremendous change has taken place mainly in the last twenty years and is due largely to the development of poultry to a high standard, mostly through good breeding. Within this time we have changed from the policy of keeping several breeds on the same place allowing them to mix until they have lost all their desirable racial characteristics and then changing to some other kind, to a policy where the average farm flock owner keeps one breed only, and he keeps them in their purity. It is well, therefore, to remember that the progress has been accomplished through just one thing, and that is a better appreciation and application of the laws and principles of breeding. So we must remember that if we are to make further progress towards success in poultry, and it would seem that the day is not far distant when an egg-a-day hen will be common, it must come through intelligent breeding.

One of the first laws of breeding which concerns the poultry raiser is that of heredity. It is the transmission of character in the reproduction of living things. One can hardly look anywhere without seeing the effect of this great law. It is apparent everywhere about us.

In tracing the heredity of any living thing we will find that all living organisms receive directly either from single or double parent forms an inheritance (1) of racial and (2) of individual characteristics. Racial characteristics are easily identified and classified from form and appearance. White Plymouth Rocks and Barred Rocks are quite different and widely different again from Leghorns.

Individual Characteristics

The second characteristic is not so easily distinguished and developed. It is in the discovery and isolation of individuals for purpose of examination and study that the poultry breeder meets the test of his breeding career. Individual characteristics are seldom apparent to the eye; in fact most of the valuable qualities are seldom seen on the surface. Such a character as high egg producing ability, individual prepotency and the like, are individual qualities hard to discover or estimate when it comes time to find out the value of a given specimen for breeding purposes. But these are the characters which must be discovered and given due consideration before substantial progress can be

made in poultry breeding, for they are hidden stumbling blocks which make or mar more often your progress when not given due consideration.

Variation

This great influence which the law of heredity wields in breeding has, however, given credence to several false assumptions or part truths. It seemingly gives force to the old saying, "like begets like," and because of that idea several beginners have been led astray. It is more nearly the truth to say that nature seldom if ever reproduces two individuals exactly alike. This is not altogether or purposely due to design, but rather to a difference in importance in combinations of individual characters.

Two cockerels in the same flock may be produced from the same identical mating. They will seldom if ever be of equal breeding value, though both may have desirable characteristics. They may have equal vigor, type, shape, color and appearance and yet one may reproduce a race of high producing pullets and the other a poor strain of layers.

This brings us to the second law of variation which goes hand in hand with that of heredity and is almost as important. Variation arises in response to the law that no two things are reproduced exactly alike, and is probably responsible for many of the unexplainable things that arise in the study of breeding. The recognition and testing of these qualities mark the difference between a successful and haphazard breeder. The casual breeder will depend upon the heredity of his stock while the former will recognize the counter influence of variation and find his greatest opportunity for improvement and success in it. However, the discovery of a number of our best stock have resulted from chance discoveries of good poultry, but the general rule of success is not found that way.

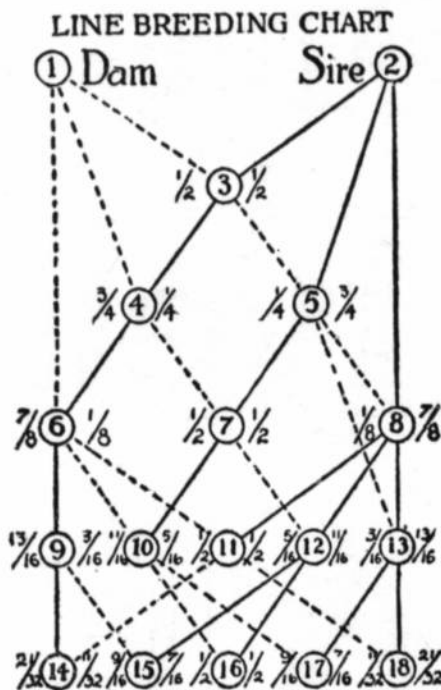
The Appearance of "Sports"

Variation often performs many odd features in its work and often throws a descendant entirely different from its parent stock, which is called a "sport." Some of these may be valuable and others valueless. Unfortunately variation is not always in the line of progress and is frequently downward rather than forward.

This is due to a third law called atavism or reversion which is a tendency to return to some of its old ancestral undesirable qualities. It may be noticed by feathers not true to type, or any other like experience. But the reversion like the variation may be to a desirable ancestor as well and the wise breeder makes use of the characteristic and bends it to his own purpose.

Now while there are many different "systems" of breeding advocated to control the desirable characteristics desired under the basic laws of breeding there is only one system that has given permanent results so far and that is line breeding. Cross breeding is commonly practiced and has some desirable qualities such as gain in general vigor, but is not as much in use by the best breeders as line breeding.

It is often asked if line breeding is in-breeding, and just what the difference is, and it would save a lot of confusion in the minds of many beginners in poultry work if it were frankly stated that line breeding is simply a scientific and systematic system of in-breeding. It is not simply a breeding blindly of any or all of the progeny of



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By J. Edw. Tufft



The Weather Crank

My neighbor, Gooselbecker Hick, has always got a weather kick, complains until he makes me sick! "Oh, bash!" he'll groan, "I planned today to stack that rood of clover hay, the blooming rain should stay away!" "Now, look at that! A touch of frost!" he'll say with temper badly crossed, "The spinach crop is surely lost!" Or he will wake and find it hot, and then he'll cry, "Such tommy-rot! 'Twill bake the tulips, like as not!" Or he will rise and find a gale cavorting over hill and vale, "The plums," he'll say, "are sure to fall! That wind will blow them to the ground, or twist their dainty stems around! Such gusts should not be left unbound!" "My wife," he'll say, "has caught a cold; I'm growing prematurely old; my sheep are coughing in the fold, because the weather, drat it all, in spring, and winter, summer, fall, is on its ear and full of gall!" "Say, what's the sense in kicking so about each wind that haps to blow?" said I one day, "I'd like to know! It seems to me, my worthy friend, your kick has neither hope nor end, so save the energy you spend! Look here, we're living, are we not, where weather's neither sold nor bought?—it may be chill, or damp, or hot! The man who farms must calculate that weather in its normal state does not propose to stand and wait, derail its method and its plan, hold back its horses and its clan, to meet the wishes of a man! Throw up your chin, throw out your chest, pull up your belt and doff your vest, give that old grumbling spleen a rest! Hook up your go-cart to a star, tune up your tongue one hundred par, take wind and weather as they are!"

any particular pair of poultry, but a mating of specially desirable individuals who are descended from a certain stock and who are as distantly related as possible within this line of parent stock. I will illustrate this by means of a diagram, each mating representing one generation, the dotted lines representing females that are taken from the matings as indicated and bred to males of a lower group, and the solid lines represent the male matings.

Aimless Breeding Dissipates Excellence

Suppose then a breeder has an exceptional bird in which he thinks he has several desirable characteristics such as egg-laying ability, etc. He naturally desired to transmit these qualities to each succeeding generation of fowls and intensify them as strongly as possible. If he attempts to do it by cross-breeding he loses some of the characteristics at once and every time the progeny is crossed with another bird more variations and qualities of the other birds are brought out and more of the desired qualities lost. The inevitable result in a few matings is that the characteristics are generally bred out and lost.

The only way he can retain them is by line breeding by which the qualities are not only retained (except for variations and reversions) but gradually strengthened and preserved. He then selects as good an individual as he can from his own flock (whenever possible) and chooses one which is strong in any quality lacking in the individual and the result is or ought to be progeny as good or a little better than the parents. The offspring will be both males and females and the breeder will gather up the blood lines and intensify them in the different sexes as in the breeding chart shown, or in some similar way, discarding those which do not show the desirable qualities and in a few years he has a number of individuals strongly bred and fairly distantly related. In the second generation he will breed the mother to the son and the father to a daughter; the third year a grandson to the original female, the father to a granddaughter and probably a grandson to a cousin, and so on, until good stock is secured. In a few years it will not be necessary to inbreed closely at all and birds mated should of course be selected in the same way as the original pair were each time for their strengthening and intensifying qualities.

Under this system of line breeding the ill-effects of inbreeding will not be noticed at all. In-breeding becomes dangerous when it is done without system or where it lapses back into close in-breeding.

Intensifies All Characteristics

Line breeding will of course intensify faults as well as good qualities, and so it must be done with painstaking care so that this tendency may be overcome. If a breeder cannot surmount the faults arising through bad heredity, variation and reversion, he is lost. But if line breeding is properly carried on it will not only increase the vigor, stamina and good qualities desired, but it will develop the poultry to a high standard of perfection. There are strains in America that have been line bred for nearly fifty years with no disastrous results, but on the contrary very highly desirable ones, and as before mentioned the poultry industry is due for increased intensification of quality in the near future as well as any other line of business in America.



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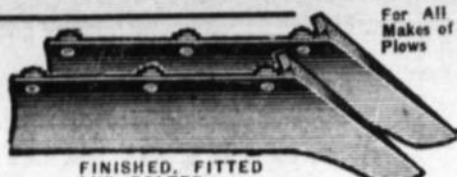
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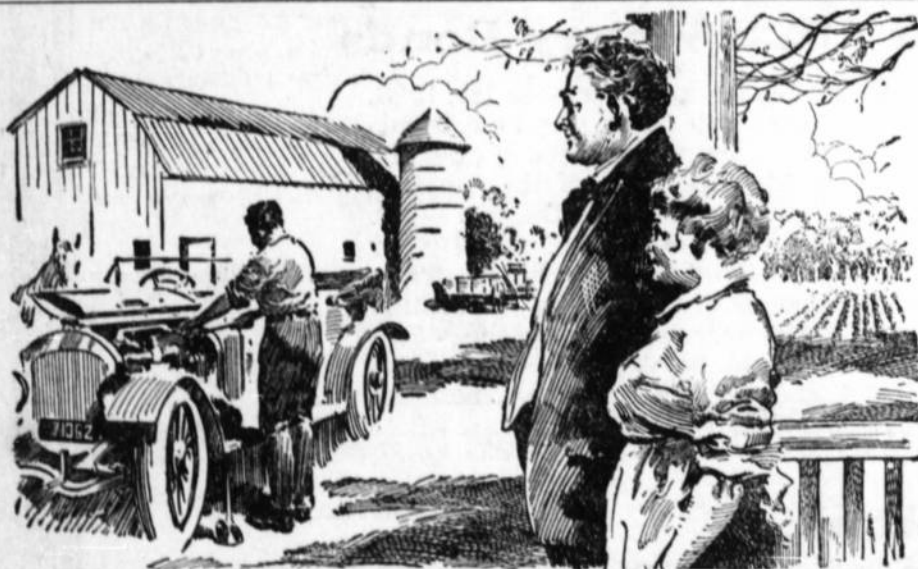
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Fruit Growers Make Progress

By S. W. Dafoe

BATTLING with many difficulties the Associated Growers of British Columbia, the big fruit and vegetable co-operative organized last winter, is slowly but surely making some progress in the direction of bringing fair returns this season to the producers of those primary products for which the interior of British Columbia is noted. For the first time since the marketing demoralization of the 1921 selling season set in, growers are able to discern in the distance a fringe of silver to the cloud that has cast its dark shadows over their efforts for the past two years. And even at that fruit growers are not likely to receive for their products more than from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of cost of production. But that will be a great deal better than last year, when the majority of them were actually out of pocket in the sale of their crop. They picked their fruit and sent it to the selling houses, but instead of getting substantial returns they had to pay in some instances as much as three cents for number one's and 14 cents for number two's per box, plus the price received, for the selling of consignments.

Prairie Market Greatest Factor

That there will be nothing of this sort this year is the assurance given by Mr. Thos. Bulman, formerly a Winnipeg business man, but now first vice-president of the Associated Growers. "The crab apple crop," Mr. Bulman went on to say, "which was approximately ten per cent. greater than last year, has been all marketed at a small profit. A considerable amount of Wealthies are on their way to the British market, and there has been found to be quite a demand for certain classes of secondary grades of apples in Norway and Sweden, South Africa, New Zealand and Shanghai. If cold storage steamers could be secured for the Argentine a large market for British Columbia apples could also be found there. Meanwhile the prairie market is the greatest factor, and it has been retained more for Okanagan fruits this year because of the shortage of some varieties of American fruits. Consignments have also been sent to the United States, but the tendency of the canners there is to clean up on last year's stocks that are still on hand, rather than put up fresh supplies this season."

Mr. Bulman's statement makes it clear that the big growers' organization, even at this early stage of its existence, is demonstrating much capacity for reaching out for world markets. And in that it should prove to be immeasurably better than the thirty odd selling organizations it replaced, not to speak of the hundreds of private growers who consigned all their apples to prairie dealers with the inevitable consequence that the market was soon demoralized and everyone concerned in the business lost money.

Non-co-operatives Underselling

One of the regrettable features of the present situation is that, despite the fact that eighty-five per cent. of the growers have signed up with the co-operative under five-year contracts, the remaining fifteen per cent., shipping mostly through independent dealers, but sometimes as grower-shippers, are handicapping the co-operative by under-selling competition. If this sort of thing continues it will be a difficult matter for the organized growers to maintain prices on a fixed basis for the various grades and varieties, as they have been able to do up to the present time.

The worst experience of the Associated Growers came early in the selling season when the cherry crop, owing to excessive moisture in the fruit, refused to stand up long enough to reach the market, and in many instances could not be disposed of excepting at very low prices. The net result is that growers will receive very small returns on cherries, and the experience has emphasized the necessity for the establishment in the valley of pre-cooling plants for all kinds of fruits picked during hot weather. The apricot deal was an improvement on the cherries,

and this fruit will fetch moderate returns. Peaches will do a lot better than last year when, owing to the railway strike in the United States, the prairie markets were flooded with peaches grown across the border, and Okanagan producers were charged for the privilege of having their fruit practically given away. It is anticipated that all will not be smooth sailing in connection with the selling of the Jonathan crop, which constitutes a heavy per centage of the apple production of British Columbia. This apple did not keep well last year and netted a heavier loss for growers than any other variety. The Jonathan has matured less rapidly this summer than it did in 1922, and there is reason to hope that it will not again cause the same financial distress to growers. It is the favorite apple in the British market, with the possible exception of Cox's Orange, and with a very poor apple crop in Great Britain it is believed that this and other B.C. varieties will realize much better prices abroad than they did last year. As for the late winter varieties it is thought that the Associated Growers will be able to dispose of them at a fair figure, and, as remarked before, the crop as a whole will be disposed of at a price that will at least hearten the growers to stick to their tasks with a reasonable expectation of recovering lost ground in a year, or two.

Must Can More Fruit

It is generally realized that while the new organization is making a fair showing, all things considered, it still has a long way to travel before complete success can be achieved. The men behind the Associated Growers know that the markets will not continue to absorb as fresh fruit the steadily increasing production of the orchards of this province, and that ways must be devised of spreading the selling season over the twelve months of the year instead of a few weeks. In the establishment of a demonstration dehydration plant at Penticton, by the Dominion government, they see one means of conserving a portion of the annual crop in a form in which it will keep and retain most of its flavor. In the encouragement of more facilities for canning high class fruit that will drive the choice products of California off the market, they see another means of bringing prosperity to the growers and the province. The next step the organized growers will take is certain to be along these lines. Then the Associated Growers must deal with the matter of improved financing. Under the system growers were forced to accept this year, the Bank of Montreal must be paid back every dollar it has loaned the various locals to cover packing charges, before the growers receive a dollar for their crops. In view of the fact that last year's crop was a liability rather than an asset the bank could not be greatly blamed for playing safe until satisfied that the new organization is really able to stabilize marketing conditions. Present indications are that this will be done for at least the major part of the selling season. If it is, the banks will undoubtedly be willing next year, and until such time as the various locals can build up a capital reserve, to listen to some scheme of central financing based upon the security of the crop that will mean some money for growers before the winter is on the wane. When stabilization of markets is definitely secured, financing will be an easier matter and a second desirable objective of the organized fruit farmers will have been achieved.

Ontario Farmers Hard Hit

In a survey of agricultural conditions in Ontario the Farmers Sun, official organ of the United Farmers of Ontario, says:

"Unfair handicaps, against which agriculture has been struggling since 1920, are having their effect in an increasing number of farm sales, some forced and others voluntary. In this week's batch of reports from correspondents of the Sun in all parts of the province, comment is general on the

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number of farms that are up for sale—and also on the scarcity of buyers. Particularly hard hit, of course, are those men who bought farms and equipment, or who expanded their holdings, when prices of land, livestock and implements were at the peak. Many of these men, finding themselves unable to meet heavy obligations from the lowered return from their farms, have no option but to sell out and make the best of a bad bargain. There is room for a good deal of argument, however, as to the wisdom of a farmer who has an unencumbered farm throwing up his home on the chances of getting a city job. While cash returns may seem small by comparison, the farm offers many things that will be sorely missed by men who have been bred on the land. Small, cheaply built houses, with no garden space to speak of, rent and sell high in Ontario cities today, and the fuel, vegetables, fruit, milk, butter and eggs that are supplied cheaply and abundantly on the farm come dear when bought at city stores after passing through many hands that add to cost but not to quality. The farmer who is in a position to hold out till the present inequality between what the farmer sells and what he buys is over—and it is bound to change with time—should investigate city work and what it offers before he parts with a farm that in addition to being a means of livelihood, is a home. The heritage of the pioneers is not to be lightly thrown away, even though conditions may seem to warrant it. But in presenting a survey of farm conditions in the province, The Sun has no other choice than to follow the reports sent in by correspondents, and however unfortunate it may seem, there is no doubt that many families are trying to leave the farm for urban occupations."

Politics and the U.F.O.

A convention to consider the formation of a new political party in Ontario along Progressive lines with both rural and urban representation is to be called some time between now and the end of the present year. This was the decision reached at a meeting at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on September 7, of the joint committee of twelve, representing the U.F.O. group in the legislature, and the U.F.O.

Acting in accordance with the stand announced immediately following the appointment of the committee that they could not take action in the matter without first securing the approval of the annual U.F.O. convention, the six U.F.O. representatives on the committee did not vote on the proposal to call a political convention. Consequently the decision was made on the votes of the six representatives of the U.F.O. group in the legislature.

Following the meeting, Hon. Manning Doherty, who presided as chairman, issued the following statement as to the results of the gathering:

"The committee decided to hold a province-wide convention sometime between now and the end of the year for the purpose of considering the advisability of the organization of a party and other matters; that a conference should be held as soon as possible between the elected U.F.O.-Labor members in the province, and the elected federal Progressives, for the purpose of decid-

ing on the date of the convention, and the basis of representation."

Leadership Not Discussed

Mr. Doherty stated also that the question of Hon. E. C. Drury's attitude towards the offer extended to him some time ago of the leadership of the U.F.O. group had not been discussed at the meeting of the committee. At the proposed convention representation will be given, according to the present plans, to both urban and rural sections of the electorate, although the basis of representation has to be worked out later.

The members of the committee present were: Hon. Mr. Doherty, Hon. W. E. Raney, Hon. D. Carmichael, D. J. Taylor, J. W. Widdifield and J. G. Lethbridge, representing the U.F.O. group in the legislature, and President W. A. Amos; vice-president, Harold Currie; W. D. Saunders, Exeter; Thos. Binnie, Durham; Mrs. J. S. Amos, president of the U.F.W.O., and Mrs. Harold Currie, vice-president of the U.F.W.O., representing the U.F.O.

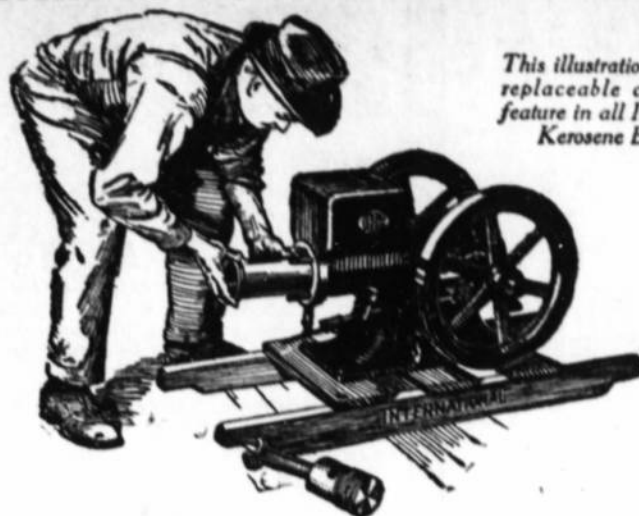
No Date Fixed

The conference of U.F.O. representatives in the Dominion House of Commons and the Ontario legislature was held in the legislative buildings, Toronto, on September 17, but it was adjourned until January 3, without any decision having been arrived at with regard to the date of the proposed convention. No details as to what transpired at this conference were given publicly, but the following resolution covering, it was stated, the whole business transacted by the conference was handed to the press:

"That in the opinion of this conference of federal and provincial elected members the Progressive movement ought to, and does, include men and women of common ideals in all walks of life, and that steps had been taken to give practical expression to these ideals.

"And the convention also confirms the principle of local constituency autonomy as the basis of representation for party conventions and also federal and provincial elections."

At the conference on July 26, Mr. Drury intimated that he would accept leadership of the U.F.O. group in the legislature upon two conditions: that his leadership was endorsed by a province-wide convention; that the party make an appeal for support to and broaden out to include all classes of the community. Press reports now state that the failure to call the province-wide convention and secure acceptance of these conditions may make it impossible for Mr. Drury to appear as leader of the party when the legislature opens in January.



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Agriculture and Co-operation

British Co-operators to Give Definite Lead in Organizing
Agriculture on Co-operative Basis

THE latest returns issued by the Ministry of Agriculture show that as compared with 1922 the arable area has fallen by 129,000 acres, whilst permanent grass shows an increase of 44,000 acres. The total area of potatoes, 467,000 acres, is 94,000 less than last year. These figures strengthen the case of those who are urging the clamant need for a revival of British agriculture. The granting of government doles and subsidies to the farming interests is powerless in preventing the steady slump which has taken place. It is as true now as was described in pre-war days by C. F. G. Masterman, in his work, *The Condition of England*, that "A peasantry unique in Europe in its complete divorce from the land, lacking the ownership of cottages on the tiniest plots of ground, find no longer any attraction in the cheerless toil of the agricultural laborer upon scant weekly wages." This view is supported by Edward Carpenter, who writes: "I have travelled a good deal over Europe, but nowhere, I think, have I seen the country districts so sparsely populated and so devoid of workers as here. Our towns are densely peopled; our fields deserted."

Some Past Experiments

Numerous other writers have deplored the parlous state of British agriculture, and most of them are in agreement in advocating the application of co-operation as a solution of the depressed condition, combined with more economical production, cheaper transport, and better marketing. The failures of the past in this direction are instructive but not encouraging. I can recall the zealous efforts made by the late Lord Winchelsea in 1894, in forming the National Agricultural Union, which had for its main object the linking together of the landlord, the farmer, and the laborer. His organizing skill was not equal to reconciling the conflicting interests of the three sections, and the union was eventually absorbed in the British Agricultural Organization Society, which afterwards became the A.O.S. as it exists today.

The Agricultural Organization Society, which has received a government subsidy, has been largely supported by landowners and the farmers of many acres. Its weakness appears to be that the producers' interests is kept paramount. In recent years as can be gathered from the reports of Congress,

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there has been a widening breach between the society and the industrial movement. This was intensified when a subsidiary organization was started by the A.O.S., known as the Agricultural Wholesale Society, which competes with the agricultural department of the C.W.S. The objection to this form of co-operation is explained in the third interim and fourth reports of the Co-operative Survey Committee: "It may safely be said that at the present time the majority of societies in membership of the Co-operative Union are definitely opposed to the organization of agricultural co-operative societies consisting of farmer members. Their opposition to them is mainly based on the grounds that farmers' societies may become, and sometimes show themselves to be, as inconsiderate of the consumers' interests as any joint-stock company or individual farmer."

Definite Lead Required

The time is now ripe for the co-operative movement to give a definite lead in seeking to solve the rural problem. A policy should be laid down by the survey committee in the report presented to the Carlisle Congress in 1919. The committee recommended, amongst other things, that the Co-operative Union should establish an agricultural section, with an allotment societies' sub-section, and secure the affiliation of allotment societies to the union for organization and propaganda purposes; that the English and Scottish C.W.S. should encourage the membership of agricultural societies, and constitute them as a special section; that the retail distributive societies, singly or in local federation, should undertake a judicious development of their agricultural activities; that the C.W.S. should continue their agricultural activities, and an attempt should be made to bring the agricultural societies into closer relationship with the industrial co-operative movement.

Denmark's Example

For many years Denmark has been held up as an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by a proper combined system of education, organization, and co-operation. A useful and timely article from the pen of Tom Johnston, one of the Scottish Labor M.P.'s, appears in this month's *Labor Magazine*. In the year ending March, 1922, Denmark exported to this country 84,659 metric tons of meat; 61,315 metric tons of butter; 496 millions of fresh eggs; seventy-six millions of preserved eggs. According to Mr. Johnston, "out of a total of 200,000 farmers, no fewer than 167,000 are organized in producers' co-operative organizations."

"The co-operative societies," Mr. Johnston explains, "are the great feature of Danish rural life. The Danish farmer does not spend half his time and energy endeavoring to market his produce in competition with his neighbors. His co-operative milk society, and his co-operative egg society, and his co-operative pig society hire skilled managers whose business it is to look after the marketing. The middlemen are abolished, and there are no Covent Gardens."

Home Colonization

The object lesson which Denmark offers has been so frequently enforced on this side that one despairs at the apathy and indifference with which this lead to better conditions is regarded. The British co-operative movement has solved the problem of securing the consumers' requirements without middlemen's exploitation. The next step to be taken is to tackle seriously the question of home colonization, instead of allowing the best of our sons of the soil to face the uncertainties of life in distant colonies. This is too great a task for each individual society to tackle separately. It needs a big forward movement on national lines, backed up by all the resources, energy and enterprise of our great movement.—The Co-operative News.



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The Alberta Liquor Vote

*Electors Will Vote on Four Propositions by Means of Preferential Ballot—
How Voting is Done Under Preferential System*

VOTING on the liquor question in Alberta takes place on November 5, and the voters will have before them four propositions, on which they will vote in the order of their choice. Voting by preference is a system with which a large number of people in Alberta are already familiar, the cities of Calgary and Edmonton electing aldermen by such a system, while delegates to conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta have been made familiar with it in the election of the executive of the association. Throughout the province, however, there will be a large number of electors to whom the system is entirely new, and the government has, therefore, prepared for voters a very clear and concise explanation of the method of voting and of counting the votes.

The ballot for the vote which is officially termed a "general plebiscite," is in the following form:

the voter as shown in his preferences. The vote is only transferred when his first choice is declared defeated; then his second choice becomes effective. If his second choice is also defeated then his third choice becomes effective. The object of the preferential ballot in this particular case, is to secure an absolute majority for one of the propositions upon which the voter is asked to vote, and that is done by eliminating the propositions which receive the least number of votes and transferring the other choices marked on the ballots so transferred until one of the propositions secures an absolute majority. The system enables the weaker parties to have a say in which ever proposition is finally adopted, and thus assures an effective expression of the will of the majority.

Voters should be careful in marking their ballots to keep the figures in the centre of the space opposite to each of

DIRECTION TO VOTERS

The Voter must not use the X mark, but shall indicate his vote as follows: He shall mark the figure 1 opposite his first choice. He may mark the figure 2 opposite his second choice, and then the figure 3 opposite his third choice, and then the figure 4 opposite his fourth choice.

(a) Prohibition—

Meaning thereby, a continuance and development of the present Liquor Legislation; that is, meaning the Abolition of the Sale of all Liquors excepting for strictly Medicinal, Sacramental, Manufacturing and Scientific Purposes

(b) Licensed Sale of Beer—

Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer in Licensed Hotels and other Premises, as provided in the proposed Temperance Act.

(c) Government Sale of Beer—

Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer by or through Government Vendors for consumption in Private Residences under Government Control and Regulation—other Liquors to be sold through Doctor's Prescription for Medicinal Purposes.

(d) Government Sale of all Liquors—

Meaning thereby, the Sale of all Liquors by or through Government Vendors. Beer to be consumed on Licensed Premises and in Private Residences. Wines and Spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the Government, under Government Control and Regulation.

The directions to voters should be particularly noted. The voter must not mark the ballot with a cross; ballots so marked are spoiled and will not be counted. The voter must use figures and figures only. He must put the figure 1 opposite the proposition he favors most, the figure 2 opposite his next choice, and so on. He may vote for only one proposition and the ballot is good for that proposition, but for that one only. If he marks a first and second choice, his ballot is good for one transfer in case his first choice is defeated. If he marks a first, second and third choice his ballot is good for a further transfer in case his first and second choices are defeated.

For example: Suppose a prohibitionist were voting. He would put the figure 1 opposite proposition "a," which is prohibition. He would next have to make a choice among the three remaining propositions. Suppose he reasoned thus: "I want prohibition but in case I cannot get it I want the next best thing and I believe that proposition 'c,' the government sale of beer, is the next best thing to prohibition." Proposition "c" in that case would be his second choice, and opposite to it on the ballot paper he would mark the figure 2. His third choice would be made in the same manner. His ballot paper, if he exercised all his preferences would be marked 1, 2, 3, 4, in the order of his choice. Only by exercising his full voting privilege and by marking all his choices can the voter make his vote thoroughly effective, and a factor in the final result.

The voter, it should be understood, has only one vote, but that vote may be transferred, and it is transferred by the returning officer when counting the ballots in accordance with the wish of

the propositions. They must not use the figure 1 more than once or the ballot will be spoiled. If they mark the figure 2 more than once or omit the figure 2, then the ballot will be good only for the first choice. The choices, in brief, must be clearly marked 1, 2, 3, 4. A ballot, however, is not spoiled if the voter chooses to mark 1 and no more, or 1 and 2 and no more, but the voter should understand clearly that if he does not exercise his full preference his vote may not be effective in deciding the final result. While it is not imperative, it is extremely desirable that every voter exercise his full voting privilege, and by marking his ballot in the order of his choice, give to the final result the unmistakable mandate of the people.

In Case You Like Fruit

Continued from Page 5

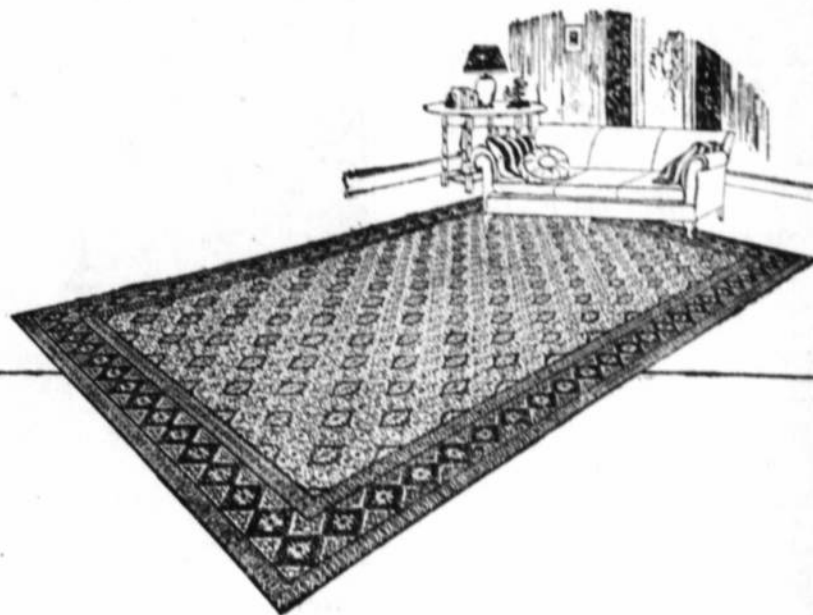
Farm at the time of the annual picnic late in July. Supt. Tinline knows what it is to have a horde of admiring and voracious guests descend upon his plum orchard, so he took the precaution to pick the best fruit beforehand. The invitation then went out to "help yourself." Is rural Saskatchewan interested in plums? The answer was to be found in those naked trees after the visitation. Ripe and green, tolerably good plums with jackets like leather, tart little natives, everything disappeared. The better plums, picked before the pillage, were then fed in moderation to enquirers. Mr. Tinline knows something about the psychology of advertising. There is going to be a demand for hardy plum stock in his neighborhood this coming spring. The Scott orchard is limited to

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natives seeded in 1914—Mammoths, Compass cherries and Sand cherries. The native plums produced as high as 40 pounds per tree in 1922.

The Practical Test

Let us add a practical farmer's testimony—that of G. LeGallais, Marquis, Sask. "Before going overseas in 1915, I asked my attorney to purchase fruit trees to complete a small plantation I had started. On my return in 1919, I found about a dozen very vigorous trees about five feet high. There was no fruit that year, however. In 1920, the trees bore about a dozen plums apiece. In 1921, the trees were so laden with fruit that many of the branches were bent to the ground. There was a frost in June when they were in bloom, but apparently the setting of the fruit was not affected. The fruit ripened well and was very palatable as my neighbors and harvesters could testify! "I have tried to find out the name of these plums from my attorney who is now settled in B.C., but he has not as yet been able to put his hand on the nursery invoice which he says he retained. He told me he thought the name was Opata. I have wanted to recommend this fruit far and wide, but not being certain about the name, I was rather at a loss."

So much for Saskatchewan. What has been done with plums in the province to the west? Southern Alberta may not have the long, unbroken winter of Indian Head, but she has what is worse—alternate spells of frost and thaw. Here is what Mr. Fairfield has to say in his 1921 report: "None of the ordinary named varieties of plums is hardy in this district, but the native plum of Manitoba has proved to be absolutely hardy, and by careful selection plums of good size, color and flavor have been procured. In 1912 some 350 trees were set out, all trees growing well each year. This year the majority of the trees bore fruit, although some varieties have borne well in previous seasons. A few specimens appear very promising." In 1922 one of these trees yielded as much as 96 pounds of plums.

The Lacombe Experimental Farm has had an interesting experience with fruit. Plums of all sorts, set out several years ago in an orchard on the top of a low knoll none too well protected from wind, have been a virtual failure. A thicket of wild plums not two hundred yards away has survived and fruited, proving that with a well grown windbreak, something may be expected of the hardiest improved native plums in Northern Alberta. All the Hansen hybrids kill at Lacombe and the Compass Cherry is only a partial success.

The Other Side

It may be objected that this article, so far, has only presented one side of the picture. As against the successes there have been many failures—there is on the desk before me a pile of letters to remind me of it. Some of these tell the tale of eastern and southern varieties planted, none of which survived the first winter. Other failures are chalked up against insufficient windbreak protection. One letter from a town 3,500 feet high with a late season is from a farmer who can grow Compass Cherries but cannot ripen them. That is to be expected as the Compass Cherry is one of the latest to ripen. And so the list of failures runs. I'm not trying to present fruit growing through colored glasses. Lots of people in the future, as in the past, are going to disregard the experience that has been so painfully won. Their attempts to grow fruit are doomed from the beginning. New trails lie before us and along each one there will be a string of unavoidable failures. The purpose of this article is simply to take stock of what has been accomplished, and by so doing to set geographical limits within which the success with particular varieties may be reasonably expected.

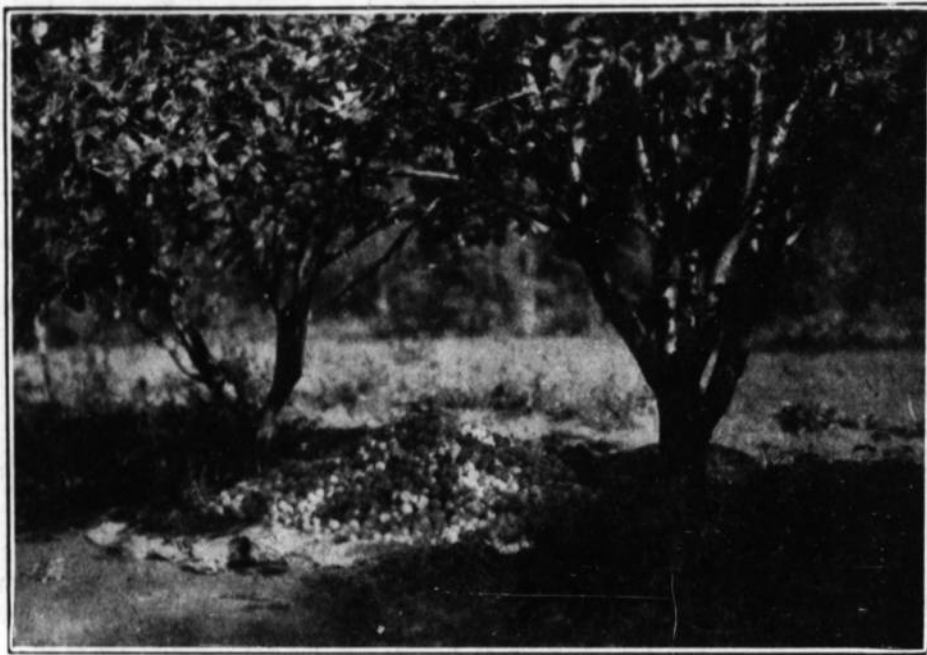
Achievements in Apple Culture

The westward march of the apple tree bears some resemblance to the spread of plum culture. Every informed westerner knows that the elder Stevenson was growing standard apples, mostly of Russian origin, before homesteaders left off coming to Regina and Saskatoon in ox-wagons. Morden is still the centre of apple culture in the West. The Stevenson exhibit at this year's Win-

nipeg garden show contained 20 named varieties.

With the varieties of standard apples which we now have, not much can be expected outside a limited area in southern Manitoba, although Mr. Ross, at Indian Head, and Supt. Fairfield, at Lethbridge, have both matured good crops of standard apples.

Some thirty years ago Dr. Wm. Saunders made numerous crosses between the wild Siberian crab, perfectly hardy but low in value from a culinary



The Harvest from two trees of Blushed Calvilles at Stevenson's Pine Grove Orchard, Morden, Man.

standpoint, and many commercial varieties. The resulting hybrids and other crab apples have been widely distributed in Western Canada, and the enquiring traveller finds them growing satisfactorily under widely divergent conditions.

Some of these Saunders' hybrids are growing on every one of the experimental farms mentioned in the foregoing. Supt. Fairfield has illustrated his last report with a convincing picture of a motor-truck laden with Alberta grown

crabs on the way to market. F. S. Grisdale has raised crabs at Olds, where the altitude is some 4,000 feet. Ros-thern, the most northerly of Saskatchewan stations reports six varieties fruiting last year in a new orchard.

Andrew Anderson has harvested crabs as well as plums year after year near Alsask, where moisture has been at a premium. At Brooks, Mr. Griffin, a C.P.R. irrigation engineer, has created a horticultural paradise with his own ditch water. He reports no winter-kill-

ing on apples, nor on his Hansen hybrid plums, and has even brought through a Tom Thumb cherry. To continue would be merely a repetition of place names. Dr. Saunders' early work put the crab apple within reach of three-fourths of the prairie homes which are supplied with windbreaks.

In case you like fruit, with this record of accomplishment before you, is there any good reason why, with well-laid plans, you cannot resolve to have in time some of the home-grown article?

Tips on Trapping

By George Roberts Hunt—Muskrat and Beaver

THESE two animals are aquatic and herbivorous by nature, living exclusively in the water except when going on land in search of food or other such reasons. The beaver was formerly found throughout Canada in numbers as plentiful as muskrats are found today, but because their hides were, at the time of which I speak, in great demand and big prices paid, and the flesh was valuable as food, and the castors valuable for various purposes, they have been hunted and trapped to such an extent we now find them in large numbers only in remote districts.

Muskrat

The muskrat, however, is different, for in spite of continued hunting and trapping they are still found in large numbers in all parts of the country, being more numerous on large marshes bordering on lakes and sluggish rivers.

The homes of the muskrat are of two kinds: burrows on the banks of streams, such as a skunk or gopher might make on a hill, and large, dome-shaped houses, made of bullrushes and other aquatic plants. The reason of their having two kinds of houses is due to the fact that where high banks are plentiful and building materials rather scarce, they dig burrows; while if the banks are not high enough or the location is not otherwise favorable, they build their dome-shaped houses. The entrance to either house is always under water. Some writers claim that those building large, dome-shaped houses are a different species from those making burrows; this statement is erroneous, for all rats are the same so far as home-building is concerned.

Musk rats are strict vegetarians, living on the roots, plants and grasses growing in the swamps and waters, and such vegetables as they can get hold of. They are very fond of apples, turnips, cabbages, parsnips, etc., and, during the winter months particularly, make fre-

quent visits to nearby orchards in search of some vegetables that have not been gathered in. In some localities they take bait quite readily, and any of the foregoing will answer; in other sections, natural bait such as those just mentioned are worthless to attract them, and this has been my experience. I have come to the conclusion that natural baits are generally not of sufficient attraction to make it worth while to use them; a good scent, particularly during the spring months, will prove a mighty good investment, for they will come to a good decoy ten times where they won't with a natural bait twice.

Musk rats are not hard to trap; the difficulty comes in holding them once they are caught. For years it has been a common thing for trappers, when speaking of their catch of rats, to say: "So many rats and so many feet"; this because the common, old-style trap usually employed to take them was not adapted to muskrat trapping.

The anatomy of a muskrat's leg is odd, and, while it is unnecessary to go into detail here, the bone of the leg is fine and brittle, consequently easily broken, while the hide and flesh is tender. When caught in an ordinary, low-jaw trap, the snap of the jaws together usually broke the bone; all that was necessary was for the animal to do a little pulling, or, failing this, amputate the remaining flesh and it was free.

There is now really no necessity for animals escaping in this way, for there are on the market special muskrat traps in the No. 1 Giant, 91 Victor, 81 Jump or Newhouse, which by reason of their high and double-jaw features reduce to a minimum the possibilities of escape in the manner mentioned. When these traps are used in conjunction with drowning devices, very few rats will be lost.

The drowning devices are simple and every trapper knows how they are constructed, although so often he never

goes to the trouble of making and using them. For the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with the sliding pole and sliding wire, I shall describe them.

The sliding pole is simply a strong, straight sapling about six feet long and small enough for the chain ring to slip over easily. It must be cleared of all knots or other rough projections, and then one end, the butt, being sharpened and the trap chain placed over it; the other end has a V-shaped crotch to prevent the chain slipping off the end. The sharp end is pushed into the stream bank, with the other slanting down to the water. When an animal is caught it immediately dives for deep water, where with the weight of the trap and the fact that the slanting pole will not allow the ring to slip back, it soon drowns. The sliding wire serves the same purpose, but a stone is on one end, which is thrown out into the water, and a stick, drove in the bank, has the other end of the wire attached to it.

In addition to these two devices, secure from your trap dealer extension chains the size you wish, depending on the animal to be taken. For muskrat use No. 1; for beaver, No. 2. Attach one of these chains to all traps you are going to use for aquatic animals.

The foregoing directions are not only for muskrats, but for mink, otter, beaver and any other animal that inhabits the water, and this subject is dealt with at some length here to emphasize the use of these devices wherever it is possible to do so.

At their slides are excellent places to take the muskrat. These slides will be seen on the banks of streams and identified by the grass being completely worn off at this one place. Set your trap at the foot of the slide in not over four inches of water.

Musk rats, when using these slides, go up the bank not far from the slide and usually at a place not so steep. Tracks in the mud, at the edge of the stream, will tell where this place is, where another trap should be set.

Along a steep bank, under which the water is shallow, station a twig that has been dipped in muskrat scent. Directly under this, in not over four inches of water, set your trap.

Their feeding beds can be noticed by grass and plants appearing to float on the surface of a pond or stream in shallow water. Stake a cabbage head on this bed and set several traps around it. As a rule the water at such places is shallow; if it is too deep, such a set cannot be made.

Logs floating or partly submerged in ponds or streams are places always visited by muskrats, as their droppings plainly indicate. Cut a notch in such a log and set your trap, using neither bait nor scent. The animals will climb out on these logs to frolic and are sure to get caught.

Other good sets for them are in hollow logs in ponds or along streams, under overhanging stream banks, tile outlets and small streams where they join the larger ones, in shallow water around their houses and in their trails.

The Beaver

This animal, while not so hard to take as some, is very timid and instantly suspicious of any fresh signs around its home or grounds. Therefore, all traps must be set with the greatest of care and all animals drowned as quickly as possible by means of the devices formerly mentioned, before they have time to alarm the others.

Beavers live on the barks of such trees as birch, willow, aspen, poplar, and these can be used as bait to attract them; the No. 24 Newhouse or No. 3 Victor or Jump should be used in taking them.

One of the best sets is to make a hole in their dam and set a trap in the hole where the water is rushing away. It will not be long before the damage is noticed and instantly the colony flocks out to repair the break, where, moving and working around it they are sure to get in the trap.

Another method is to stake several green sticks of poplar, willow or birch projecting from a steep bank above the stream. Set your trap directly below in water not over four inches in depth, and on each side of the trap place a dead stick to more surely guide them into the trap. Don't use fresh sticks or they will get the guide and not the bait sticks.

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

Moving Pictures for Locals

With the approach of the winter season local secretaries will be looking for new methods of entertainment, and new ways of drawing the people of the community together in friendly and profitable intercourse.

One of the most popular forms of entertainment of the present day, and one that is capable of the greatest influence for good, if properly used, is the moving picture. In the past this has been outside the pale of the church, the school and the local community. Now, however, a machine is available for local gatherings, which, if necessary can be operated from an ordinary automobile battery, thus making it possible to take the moving pictures right into the country school. Many hundreds of films are also available for use with the machine, which have won the enthusiastic approval of many people who have used them in all parts of Canada. These films are claimed to be non-inflammable, and are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for use without an expensive fireproof booth.

S.G.G.A. Notes

Still another sign of the approach of winter is the request of N. Kriskhe, secretary of the Spinney Hill local, for information as to Travelling Libraries. "Books," it is said, "are a finer world within the world." They open the door to the finest minds which have ever existed, and bring us the companionship and the wisdom of the great men and women of all ages.

Other local secretaries who desire to introduce this "finer world" to their own members should communicate with the Travelling Libraries Department, or "The Open Shelf" Library, both at Parliament Buildings, Regina.

A list of 33 members has just been received at the Central office from A. L. McEwen, secretary of the Hawarden local of the S.G.G.A., all paid up for the present year. While this is more than double the membership of 1921, it is still considerably below last year's standard. We are expecting, however, to receive a considerable accession to the strength of the local, as Mr. McEwen has been too busy for some time to get around to the members.

The Warmley local, at Kisbey, is in much the same position, as the membership is still considerably below that of the previous year. With threshing over secretaries will be at liberty to give much more attention to this matter, and we hope to see Warmley reach at least the standard of last year.

Realizing the value of music in giving brightness to their meetings and promoting a feeling of good fellowship, the secretary of the Waniska local, Roan Mine, W. H. Kaufman, has obtained a supply of song books for use by the members. We trust it will be the means of bringing in many who are at present outside the fold. Song books can now be obtained at 75c per dozen, and it is hoped that many other locals will follow the example of Waniska.

Alberta

Resolutions for Annual Convention

A number of resolutions for the next annual convention of the U.F.A., received lately by the Central office, are summarized below:

Four resolutions were forwarded from the Battle River convention, held July 31 and August 1. The first expresses the convention's "strong resentment" of the Senate's action in turning down the railway extension bill, details of which had been very carefully considered and approved by the directors of the National Railways, and afterwards passed by the House of

Commons; and further declares that such action is justification for the immediate reform of the Senate. The second resolution demands the preservation of "the integrity of our organization as a group in active politics"; the third asks the unanimous support of the annual convention and parliamentary representatives for the fight of the Alberta and B.C. governments for lower freight rates to the Pacific Coast; while the last asks the federal government to bring in a system of both long and short-term rural credits, declaring that the present service of the financial interests is quite inadequate, and that the recently inaugurated U.S. system of rural credits places Canadian agriculture at a disadvantage in competing on the world's markets.

Grande Prairie District Association will present two resolutions dealing with land settlement. One asks that the crown lands should be classified into at least three divisions, farm, ranching and timber lands, and that only the former should be open for settlement by farmers; the other suggests that the provincial government, in the event of its securing control of natural resources, should burn off the timber on lands adjacent to the Edmonton-Dunvegan railway, where the soil and contour are suitable for agricultural purposes, such lands to be sold to settlers on an amortization basis.

Political action is the subject of a resolution from the Redcliff Provincial Constituency Association, which recommends that all candidates for public office should be chosen on the basis of their ability to expound the principles of economic, political and social laws, and of their past records; and that political action should be utilized mainly to develop the industrial co-operative group organizations. It is also suggested that the belief that political success depends on votes only, and that elected representatives can solve all problems, should be exposed as a fallacy.

Acadia Provincial Constituency Association recommends that fire insurance be handled along similar lines to the Municipal Hail Insurance plan, and, if possible, administered by the present Hail Insurance Board; pointing out that a number of fire insurance companies are withdrawing from the province, and that fire insurance is carried by nearly all property owners and should be provided economically.

Two constitutional amendments are sponsored by the Metiskow Local. It is suggested that the date and place of the annual convention should be decided by a referendum to the locals, instead of by the board of executive as at present. The second amendment deals with Section 20, Constitutional Amendments, and provides that each local should have the right to propose amendments, to be published in The U.F.A., and circulated by Central office, should at least 25 locals approve, to all locals for their vote; constitutional amendments passed by the annual convention to be also submitted to all locals, and if passed by them, to take effect on May 1, following the convention.

Organization of Home Bank Depositors

Farmer-depositors in the Home Bank, who are also indebted to the bank on notes, will be glad to know that, according to a ruling made by the curator in charge of the bank's affairs, credit balances can be set off against such notes. A letter from the curator reads:

"We have had many enquiries regarding the question of customers having a credit balance and also indebted to the bank on notes. Where the debts are mutual and are due in the same right (there being no rights of third parties involved) the law of set-off applies."

Organizations of depositors in the Home Bank are being formed throughout the Dominion, and one of these has

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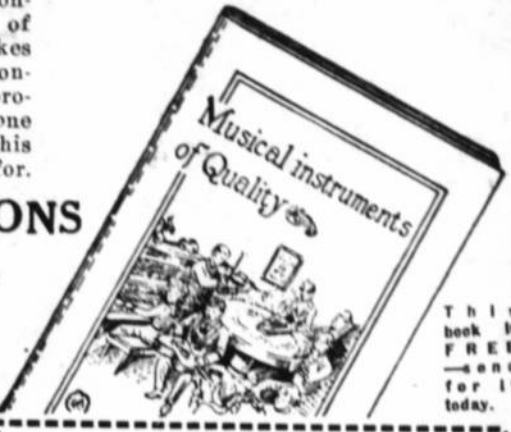
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OF CHARGE, if you will sell just \$3.00 worth of lovely Christmas and New Year Cards for us. WRITE TODAY.

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been established in Calgary, with H. Higginbotham as chairman, and Miss J. B. Kidd, as secretary.

A recent meeting of the depositors passed a resolution declaring that "public confidence in Canadian chartered banks has been seriously disturbed by the failure of the Home Bank following other recent happenings which have reflected seriously on the position of other banks," and calling upon the minister of finance for the Dominion to order "a most searching investigation into all the circumstances surrounding the Home Bank failure, with a view to such steps being taken as will relieve the present apprehension."

Manitoba

Conference of District Boards

The development of the United Farmers during recent years has increasingly emphasized the importance of the district boards. As a working executive of eight in each (federal constituency) U.F.M. district they are largely responsible for the maintenance and extension of the locals and their activities.

With a view to strengthening the district work a conference of the members of the twelve boards has been called to be held in Winnipeg, on Wednesday, October 17. The whole day will be devoted to interchange of views and experience upon practical points in connection with the work. There will be three or four leaders of discussion, but elaborate speeches and long-winded papers will be avoided. It will be a matter of exchange and consultation, having as its general objective the betterment of the work. The outstanding problems facing the movement at the present time will be given some attention, and there may be resolutions or other formal expressions of opinion. Every member of these boards who can do so should endeavor to take advantage of this conference.

Since the district boards include the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. provincial directors, advantage is being taken of their probable presence in the city, to hold

When Exposed to Air

tea loses its freshness and flavor.

"SALADA"

TEA

H551

For that reason is never sold in bulk.

provincial board meetings on Tuesday, the 16th, for the transaction of any general provincial business that may arise.

Quick Action on Tank

A few years ago when anyone mentioned "tank" you immediately thought of those caterpillar creations that led the boys into action. That was not the sort of tank Fred L. Grunerud had though, or he might not have found such a ready sale for it. His was a 400-gallon oil tank for which he no longer had any use so he decided to sell it. Being a shrewd business man he knew he could find a buyer if he ran a little classified ad in The Guide. He did so. Here's what he says now:

Please discontinue my advertisement as the tank is sold. I am greatly pleased with the results from advertising in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Check up your surplus farm products, farm machinery, etc., and if you then have anything to sell try a small classified ad. in The Guide. You will be pleased with the results. You will also be surprised at the number of farmers anxious to buy the very things you have for sale. Now is the time to get rid of used farm machinery, to sell cattle, sheep, fall litters, poultry, dogs, etc.

HOMESWORK

We require parties to knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp and addressed envelope for information. THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING CO., ORILLIA, ONT.

PUZZLE FIND THE TEACHER



First 4 Prizes each a Wrist Watch; 50 Prizes of each a Fountain Pen; 1,000 Other Prizes

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the Teacher with an X and send it to us at once and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFEST SPECIALTY CO.

Dept. M

Waterford, Ont.



The Guide offers \$8.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00 as prizes for the best stories written about the above picture by any boy or girl under 14 years of age. Stories must be in The Guide

The Countrywoman

The Home and Tuberculosis

DR. R. G. Ferguson, of the Qu'Appelle Sanatorium, recently gave an address before the Canadian Conference on Child Welfare, basing his remarks upon the results of the Saskatchewan survey of tuberculous children. He stated that the home holds first place in the dissemination of tuberculosis instead of acting as a "preventorium" where the chance of the development of disease is small. To prove his point he showed that the largest number of children became infected during the first six years of life before they had commenced attending school.

According to medical authorities, the two main sources of infection with which a child comes in contact during the pre-school age are food and human germ-spreaders. In the early years of life the most important food for children is milk, but if it is infected with the germs of bovine tuberculosis, it becomes dangerous. The tuberculin test for cattle affords one means of finding out whether the milk is fit for use as a food and is well worth trying. Dr. Ferguson said that during the survey he found some people who were unwilling to do away with their cattle even when proved to be infected. He showed that the cost of treating a child for one year at a sanatorium would replace several tuberculous cows. That is merely looking at the question from the financial aspect. In reality it is impossible to estimate health in dollars and cents for it is priceless. With it, a child has plenty of chances to live happily, without it, he is handicapped and is not able to enjoy life to its fullest extent.

Dr. Ferguson emphasized the fact that the habits of human germ-spreaders ought to be corrected, if only for the sake of young children. Careless spitting is responsible for much infection, especially in the case of small children who spend a good deal of time on the floor and often come in contact with dried expectoration.

There is small virtue in making a survey if we do not profit by the knowledge derived from it. Dr. Ferguson and others closely connected with the treatment of tuberculosis are doing their best to show the public wherein the danger lies. It remains for us to take their advice and to do all in our power to co-operate with them in stamping out tuberculosis in its varied forms.

Memorial at St. Julien

The following letter describing the unveiling of a monument to Canadian soldiers in Belgium has been received by the Countrywoman:

"I have just witnessed a most impressive ceremony at St. Julien, not far from Ypres, where a memorial to fallen Canadians was unveiled by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught. You will doubtless remember that from April 22 to 24, 1915, the second battle of Ypres was being fought. It was at St. Julien that 18,000 Canadians on the British left withstood the brunt of the first German gas attack, and were able to prevent the enemy from winning the day. In this engagement 2,000 gallant soldiers fell. At the ceremony General Sir Richard Turner, who was in charge of several battalions in that region described the action in which the Canadians were engaged.

"The dedication of the monument was performed by Canon Shatford, late chaplain of the C.E.F., who used the beautiful prayers written for the occasion. The last post was sounded by a bugler, after which two minutes of silent remembrance were observed. Truly, we felt that every inch of this area was holy ground.

"After the flags concealing the monument were removed by our former governor-general, the service was concluded, and we listened to addresses from the Belgian minister of the interior, and most delightful of all, from Marshal Foch. To me it was a real privilege to see and hear this great soldier at such close range. I think that

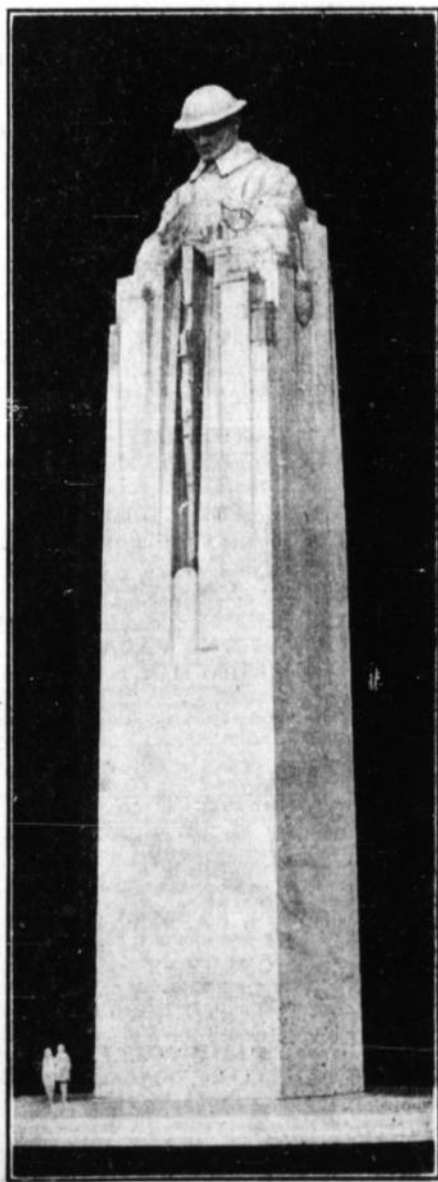
we who live so many thousands of miles away from the battlefields appreciate the opportunity of seeing 'in the flesh' the world-famous people at whose photographs we look from time to time. Foch's likenesses are very good, for I believe I should have known him anywhere.

"Field Marshal French (Earl of Ypres) who served so valiantly in the early part of the war was also present. The King of Belgium was represented by his son, the Duke of Brabant, a fine up-standing young man of about twenty. There were many other people present, by whose rows of ribbons I judged had received many decorations for deeds of bravery. They served to remind us of the host of invisible warriors who were also present at the ceremony.

"A large number of floral tributes was laid at the foot of the monument by representatives of kings, queens, Canadian battalions and women's organizations from home. About 150 Canadians travelled by special train and boat in order to attend the ceremony, but Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Waugh, from the Saar Valley, were the only familiar faces from the West. Of course a good many Belgians from the surrounding district were present, for the events of the war are still vividly impressed upon their minds.

"I thought you would be particularly interested in this ceremony, because the monument is the work of F. C. Clemesha, formerly of Regina, Sask., who was a member of the 46th Infantry. It is 35 feet high, constructed of Brittany granite, the top of which represents a soldier 'resting on reversed arms.' In this piece of work the artist has succeeded in depicting the loneliness and desolation of war. The St. Julien memorial is the first of eight identical monuments to be placed at various parts of the battlefields.

"I always understood that the devastated areas have recovered very rapidly, but was surprised to find that the awful conflict of yesterday had left so few visible scars. True, there were numbers of cemeteries all along the way, and many trees showing the effects of war, as well as rolls of barbed wire in the corners of fields, but apart from these



Work of Western Sculptor

evidences it was hard to realize that we were on the battlefields of Europe. New houses with the typical red-tiled roofs have sprung up everywhere, and people are going about their work in the same way as they did ten years ago.

"I wish that more Canadians could visit the battlefields to see for themselves how wonderful the recovery has been. Let us hope that many will be drawn to Europe as the years go by." —M.M.S.

Afraid of Fresh Air

"Shut that door at once," cried a woman to one of her boys who had just run outside.

The boy came back and obeyed her.

I wondered why the door had to be shut. Every window was closed. It was hard to suggest, in another person's house, that something ought to be open. However, as my little girl was beginning to feel stifled, I said, tentatively: "Would you like me to open a window? I hope you are not keeping things shut on my account."

"Oh no," she replied. "I am afraid of the air on the baby."

I looked at the baby. He was fat and big for his age. All the children were so. The elder ones who could run in and out as they chose had lovely, healthy complexions; the tiny children who were kept shut in the house, though they were big for their ages, had pale cheeks. They reminded me of hot-house plants!

I have remarked this in several houses where there was a baby. People seem absolutely afraid to let fresh air into the rooms.

Fresh air is necessary for babies. The mothers are in and out as much as the elder children; but what surprise me is that they do not notice how stifling is the atmosphere, each time they return to the house.

In England, people have open windows all the year round. People may not like to open them here in the winter, but surely in the spring, summer and autumn, they should do so. I have noticed, especially on small farms, that the windows seldom open from the top, yet every window should be open six inches from the top, even at night. Many of the windows here are propped open by a piece of wood!

Farm children have more chances to keep well than city children, provided the mothers use their common sense! Often they do not use it. They have one hundred and sixty acres, sometimes double that amount, yet they keep their babies shut up between four walls.

They remark how healthy their big children are, adding: "They are always in the open air." Can they not see that the smaller children would be equally healthy if they had more air?

I have seen mothers put children to bed of an afternoon, shut the windows, pull down the blinds and then leave them to sleep. A child should be put on the porch, if there is one, for his afternoon nap.

Anyway, he should be put in a safe place outside, where the mother can watch him from time to time. What is the use of living in the country, when you deprive your children of the country's best gift—fresh air?

—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

When putting a fresh drawstring into a garment I attach the new tape to the end of the one to be removed. Thus, when pulling it out the new drawstring takes its place, eliminating the use of a bodkin. This is equally good in the case of elastic. In children's garments I always sew drawstrings in the middle to save replacing them when accidentally pulled out. As this may happen frequently, busy mothers will find it a real time saver.—Mrs. J.B.

Before ironing men's shirts put a small piece of folded paper in the stud hole at the back of the neckbands. Iron as usual until dry and then take out the paper. This is a great help for the men folk as it saves struggling with buttonholes that will not come open. —Mrs. J.D.C.

Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.



Painful chest congestions

The moment you feel that painful tightening that betokens a chest cold—go for the bottle of Sloan's. Apply gently: you don't have to rub it in.

Immediately you feel a gentle glowing warmth. The contraction relaxes—the congestion breaks up—the pain ceases—soon the cold is gone. Get a bottle from your druggist today—35 cents. It will not stain.

Sloan's Liniment kills pain!

Rich

in vital food elements which the human body requires

Borden's ST. CHARLES MILK

Free Recipe Book—Write the Borden Co. Limited, Montreal.

BULBS ONE DOLLAR POSTPAID

Mail Order collections of House-plants, Bulbs and Shrubs:
Set No. 10— 6 Plants of Geraniums, Begonias, etc.
" 21— 8 Assorted House Plants
" 31— 5 Ferns in variety
" 31— 15 Hardy Herbaceous Plants, 1 year old
" 32— 1 Paeony, 1 Bleeding Heart, 6 one-year Perennials
" 34— 12 Rhubarb Plants
" 37— 6 Native Plum Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.
" 40— 100 Caragana Seedlings
" 42— 100 Maple Seedlings, 6 to 9 inch
" 44— 100 Russian Poplar Cuttings
" 48— 12 One-year-old Bush, Cherry
" 49— 25 Tulip Bulbs for Outside Planting
" 50— 4 Hyacinths, 6 Tulips, 6 Narcissus
" 51— 6 Hyacinths, 6 Paper Whites, planted early will bloom at Christmas
For 1.00 each, any of the above sets will be mailed post paid.

The Patmore Nursery Co.
BRANDON, MAN.

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament
Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**
Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SELLING OUT COMPLETE HERD Ayrshires, seven bulls, one to five years old, also cows and heifers, all in good shape; terms, half cash, balance to suit. Yorkshire and Tamworth swine, champion show stock; terms, cash. E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 39-2

SELLING—49 CATTLE, 24 HORSES, FARM machinery, furniture, household goods, second-hand Ford. No reasonable offer refused. J. R. Johnson, Alderson, Alta.

CATTLE—Various

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS. Ideal for beef and milk, young stock, shipped express. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 40-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-YEAR-OLD SHORTHORN grade bull, \$40. Box 127, Eston, Sask. 40-3

Holsteins

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 16 months. Will sacrifice to make room. Also strictly pure-bred Pekin ducks, R. I. Reds and W. Wyandottes. Full particulars on request. Ward Snyder, Manitou, Man. 40-3

SWINE—Various

LARGE BLACK BOARS AND SOWS, 14 WEEKS old, champion Wilshire side pig, winners of the Wilshire Challenge Cup, 1921-1922. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 40-2

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED APRIL DUROCS, LENGTHY, vigorous stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Whiting Stock and Seed Farm, Travnor, Sask. 40-3

Yorkshires

FIFTY YORKSHIRE BOARS, OF THE BETTER kind, 75 August pigs, unrelated pairs, from Forest Home Duke and Deer Creek Gt. Roy, junior champion at the National Swine Show, Des Moines, C. A. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 38-5

YOUNG REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS for sale—May litter, \$15; July litter, \$8.00 each. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 40-3

Hampshires

HAMPSHIRE—FAIR FIELDS FARM IS offering 24 spring boars and 22 spring gilts for sale. All from registered, prize-winning, imported stock of the best of breeding. Unrelated pairs and trios. The popular type. D. V. Runkle, 2640 Angus St., Regina, Sask. 40-5

Chester Whites

SELLING—32 REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITE boars and sows—April pigs, \$20; May, \$16; papers included. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 40-3

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH boars, April farrowed, \$20 delivered, until Oct. 15 at this price. W. M. Ryan, Ninga, Man. 40-2

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR, 17 months, proven sire. Fred Mawhinney, Oakville, Man. 40-2

SHEEP—Various

SELLING—REGISTERED SUFFOLK RAMS, lambs and shearlings, bred from the best ram that could be had in Ontario. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 40-3

SELLING—LEICESTER REGISTERED AGED and spring rams. Write or see J. F. Swanson, Sperling, Man. 40-6

SELLING—BREEDING SHROPSHIRE EWES, \$10; lambs, \$6.00. Fred Hunter, Meota, Sask. 40-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SILVER BLACK FOXES—GOOD FOUNDATION stock essential. Dr. Randall's foxes are registered first in Canada scored by American Fox Breeders' Association. Breeders average over 90 points; like begets like. Write for diary and contracts. Subscribe for Black Fox Magazine or American Fox and Fur Farmer, \$2.25, and learn industry's possibilities. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 30-13

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER REGISTERED 2074, descended from Clinker, champion collie dog of world, sold \$12,500. Parents good heeler. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; registered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for Russian wolfhounds, staghounds, greyhounds, setters, fox terriers, Persian cats. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 37-5

SELLING—60 GREYHOUNDS, FOUR RUSSIAN Wolfhounds, two Foxhounds, litter of half Alford half Foxhound (will make real trailers), two Collies. Stamp for reply. Phensant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 39-6

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, STAG and grey crows, \$15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 40-5

SELLING—FIVE SETTER PUPS, TWO WATER spaniels, ready for work. Carver, 180 Polson, Winnipeg. 40-5

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS, GUARANTEED stock. Eagle Creek Kennels, Herschel, Sask. 40-4

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, PARENTS good killers. W. J. Mitchell, Eriksdale, Man. 40-5

WANTED—WOLFHOUND, GUARANTEED TO catch and kill alone. Apply Box 84, Spy Hill, Sask. 40-4

FOX TERRIER FEMALES, HALF-GROWN, \$4.00. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 40-4

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 18-26

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

GUINEAS, \$3.50 AND \$2.00 PER PAIR. Special price dozen or hundreds. Edw. Corbett, Grimshaw, Alta. 40-3

Plymouth Rocks

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, from good laying strains. F. Goodsell, Crossed, Alta. 40-3

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES—YEAR OLD HENS, \$1.00; April pullets, \$1.00; cockerels, \$2.00. Martin's best laying strain. J. E. Foster, Melville, Sask. 39-4

Leghorns

PURE-BRED BLACK LEGHORN YEARLING hens, quick sale, \$1.00 each. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 39-2

FOR SALE—300 STRAIN FERRIS WHITE Leghorns, \$1.00-\$3.00. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 36-6

TOM BARRON 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns and Wyandottes, half price only. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 39-2

WHITE LEGHORN, SINGLE COMB, COCK- erels, \$1.50, if taken now, room wanted, heavy laying strain. Mrs. Pearson, Esterhazy, Sask. 40-3

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

WANTED—CHOICE QUALITY SEED OATS, spring rye, sweet clover. Send samples for quotations. Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn. 40-22

SELLING—KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, cleaned, sacked, \$1.50 bushel. Spelt, sure crop, cleaned, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. A. E. Halstead, Myrtle, Man. 40-3

NURSERY STOCK

BLACK CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASP- berries, rhubarb. Best transplanted in fall. Ten roots of either prepaid by mail, \$1.25; five lots for \$5.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 37-5

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY—WILL DELIVER two 60-pound crates Manitoba \$10.20 per crate; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta and B.C., \$10.80. Amber honey, delivered, Manitoba, \$9.00; Saskatchewan, \$9.30; Alberta-B.C., \$9.60 crate. Buckwheat honey, delivered, Manitoba, \$7.20; Saskatchewan, \$7.50; Alberta-B.C., \$7.80 crate. Quantity discounts. 25c. brings three-ounce sample. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 38-5

MCLEAN'S GUARANTEED No. 1 PURE WHITE clover honey, direct from producer, \$7.50 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$5.80 crate of six ten-pound pails. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., formerly 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 38-4

They all Hand it to The Guide



That's how Mr. Jackman felt last fall when he wrote us as follows: "Hurrah, hurrah, for The Guide. Boars all sold, have only two gilts left, and no doubt they will be gone before you get this. The little ad. you ran for me three times sure made buyers sit up and take notice. Say, my pigs just sold like hot cakes. Enquiries still coming, but no pigs, thanks to The Guide."

THIS IS THE AD. THAT DID THE TRICK

BIG BACON-TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, BOARS AND gilts, fit for service, from imported stock.—Geo. Jackman, Sedgewick, Alta.

This 18-word ad. ran only three times last fall.

He ran this ad. costing \$4.32. We did it for him we'll do it for you. Now is the time to make fall sales of cattle, shipments of fall litters, fall sales of sheep, to sell collie dogs, to get early sales in poultry breeding stock, to get rid of used farm machinery, to take early orders for farm seeds.

See top of this page for full information

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED—CAR LOADS SEASONED WHITE poplar cordwood. Box 65, Newdale, Man. 40-3

TAXIDERMIST

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man. 36-5

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET- able powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anise, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm by the year. Must be experienced and have no children over two years. Separate house will be supplied. Harold Thackeray, Goodwater, Sask. 39-2

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone: A2336-7-8

W. B. WATKINS & CO., BARRISTERS, RE- gina. Special attention to farmer business.

OPTICIAN

BIRKS' OPTICAL DEPARTMENT, WINNIPEG. Send us your repairs. J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. 40-13

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. A boarding school for girls where the individual health, welfare and comfort of the pupils receives special consideration. A general course from kindergarten to university matriculation. Exceptional advantages in music. Pupils admitted at any time during the year. For full particulars, apply to the Principal. 40-13

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farm in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 30-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 24-1

13,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND FOR SALE IN the famous Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails; close to school and railroad. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map, price list and descriptive pamphlet apply to Black & Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA—15-ACRE ORCHARD home at Grand Forks; ideal climate; excellent land; under new irrigation ditch; 840 fruit trees, 6,500 strawberry plants; seven-room frame house; good outbuildings; delightful location close to city; completely equipped, \$8,500; good terms. S. T. Hull, Grand Forks, B.C. 34-1

SECTION FARM, WELL LOCATED; DEEP well; all fields fenced Page wire, cedar posts; suitable for grain and mixed farming; close town, school, church; good buildings; Canadian settlement, prosperous district. F. C. Bray, Guernsey, Sask. 40-3

160 ACRES, TWO MILES FROM WOODLANDS 40 acres bush, 80 acres prairie, 40 acres good meadow; clay loam top on clay subsoil. For quick sale at only \$3.00 per acre. Terms cash. Apply Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 40-5

SOUTH AMERICA COLONY LAND—BEST ON earth for agriculture and stock. No winter, no taxes. Price \$2.50 per acre. Time payments. Booklet, 50 cents; literature, free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 40-3

LAND FOR RENT—WE WILL RENT S.E. 1/4 35-14-5 west of 3rd, near Treadwell. Write the Treasurer, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association Ltd., Regina. 40-2

FOR RENT—IMPROVED SECTION, ADJOIN- ing town of Mildred, Sask. All conveniences. Write for full particulars. A. C. Hersberg, Mildred, Sask. 35-4

SELLING—20-ACRE FARM, SOUTHERN Oregon, \$1,000. Take stock or machinery. L. M. Buran, Brooks, Alta. 39-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 40-3

BABY OUTFITS

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY, order our special complete outfit, 44 pieces—excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 34-11

TOBACCO

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD Canadian grown Virginia fine cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 40-3

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, \$2.25; Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Queenel, \$3.50; Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 30-13

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FARM BOOTS AND SHOEPACKS—BEST IN Canada. Write for our mail order catalogue. Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Co., Fredericton, N.B. 35-11

FOR COAL IN CAR LOADS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 35-11

PRODUCE

Live Poultry Wanted

Spring Chickens, over 4 lbs.	17c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	14-15c
Fowl, over 6 lbs.	18-19c
Fowl, 5 to 6 lbs.	15-16c
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs.	13-14c
Ducks	12c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	16-17c
Roosters	10c

Crates supplied on request. Prompt payments.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

All these prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Guaranteed till October 10, inclusive.

Old Hens, 5 lbs. and over	15-17c
Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	14c
Old Hens, 3 to 4 lbs.	13c
Spring Chickens, over 4 lbs.	14c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	13c
Turkeys	16c
Geese	12c
Eggs	Highest Market Price

Crates supplied on request.

CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., 83 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

HENS, BROILERS AND EGGS

Ship us a trial crate. You will be pleased.

Live Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat	16-18c
Live Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	14-15c
Live Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	13-14c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1	16-17c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	15-16c
Turkeys, Ducks and Geese	Highest Market Price
Eggs, fresh, first, 30c.	Fresh, seconds, 24c.

Cracked, 16c. Winnipeg. Crates shipped on request. Prompt payments.

ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 28, 1923.

WHEAT—Market acts very much after the same manner as a year ago when the low point of the market occurred before the real heavy movement of the crop. During the past week the loadings and inspections have been very heavy and offerings on the local market in proportion. Export buying has been sufficient to take all offerings from day to day and advance the price. Undertone seems quite firm, and while the price has setbacks when extra heavy hedging is noticeable, the final result is an advance for the day. This reflects much business beneath the surface. Either a large quantity of wheat was contracted for before the crop was harvested or export business at the present time is thriving. The cash demand is good at the prevailing premium. The first run of new crop One Northern saw the end of the fancy price over the same grade for October delivery, and with the large percentage of inspections grading contract grades, it is not likely that the premium will last very long into October. A healthy export demand in the near future may, however, put the October to a premium position over the deferred delivery months.

OATS AND BARLEY—Have followed strength in wheat and gained several cents from a week ago. Exporters good buyers of barley, and while country offerings are heavy they are well taken care of. Cash oats are bringing fair premiums, and movement from the country increasing daily.

RYE—Dull and featureless, with business at a standstill. Cash demand poor.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Sept. 24 to 29 inclusive.	24	25	26	27	28	29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
Oct. 95½	96	97	97	97½	98½	99½	98½	98½	98½
Dec. 94½	94½	95½	95½	96½	97½	98½	97½	97½	97½
May 99½	99½	101	100½	101½	101½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Oats—									
Oct. 42½	42½	42½	42½	43	43½	44½	43½	43½	43½
Dec. 39½	39½	39½	40	40½	41½	42½	41½	41½	41½
May 42½	42½	43	43½	43½	44½	45½	44½	44½	44½
Barley—									
Oct. 51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Dec. 51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	50½	50½	50½	50½
May 53	53½	53½	54	54½	55½	56½	55½	55½	55½
Flax—									
Oct. 205½	210½	218½	216½	212	212½	205	200½	200½	200½
Dec. 196½	198	204	203½	202½	202	193	184½	184½	184½
May 195½	199½	206	205½	203½	203½	195½	195½	195½	195½
Rye—									
Oct. 65	64½	65½	65½	66	64½	64½	67½	67½	67½
Dec. 64½	64½	66	65½	66	65	64½	67½	67½	67½
May 69½	69½	70½	70½	70½	70	69½	69½	69½	69½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed September 28 as follows: October, 8s 9½d; December, 8s 8½d; March, 8s 8d per hundred pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted at \$4.63½; Thursday, \$4.63½. Worked out into Canadian currency and bushels the Liverpool close was: October, \$1.21½; December \$1.20½; March \$1.20½.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.20½; No. 2 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.17½; No. 3 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.16½; No. 1 hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.14½; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.13½; No. 1 hard, \$1.07½ to \$1.10½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 94½c to 98½c; No. 1 durum, 93½ to 95½c; No. 2 amber, 93½c to 96½c; No. 2 durum, 92½c to 94½c; No. 3 amber, 90½c to 95½c; No. 3 durum, 88½c to 93½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 86½c to 87c; No. 3 yellow, 85½c to 86c; No. 2 mixed, 84½c to 86c; No. 3 mixed, 83½c to 85c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40½c; No. 3 white, 38½c to 39½c; No. 4 white, 38½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 57c to 60c; medium to good, 52c to 56c; lower grades, 46c to 51c. Rye—No. 2, 66½c to 66½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.48 to \$2.50.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,500; calves, 800; hogs, 6,000; sheep, 9,500; cars, 177.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$12; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$7.00; cows, heifers, \$2.75 to \$10; bulk of sales, \$2.75 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$2.75; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$2.75; bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$4.25; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$10.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$10.25; stock feeding steers, \$2.50 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Hogs—\$6.50 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Sheep—Lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.25; ewes, \$1.00 to \$5.75; wethers, \$4.50 to \$8.00; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$10; bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

All selections of Canadian bacon quoted from 96s to 100s; bales 100s to 102s; slow trade. American 95s. Irish nominal. Danish 106s to 110s at London and 112s to 114s in Northern England, steadier trade. Danish killings, 45,000 head. Steadier markets are looked for, in the near future.

WHEAT PRICES

Sept. 24 to 29 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Sept. 24	98½	96½	91½	85½	78½	69½
25	96½	94½	91	83	79	70
26	97½	95½	92½	87	80½	71½
27	98	96	92½	87½	81	72
28	99	97	93½	88½	81½	72½
29	97½	95½	91½	86½	80½	71½
Week Ago	100	97	91½	84½	78½	69½
Year Ago	98½	97½	93½	90½	83½	75½

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur September 24 to September 29, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Sept. 24	64½	43½	40½	40½	39½	37½	51½	47½	44½	44½	210½	201½	172½	64½
25	64½	43½	40½	40½	39½	37½	51½	47½	44½	44½	214½	206½	177½	64½
26	66	44½	41½	41½	40½	37½	51½	47½	44½	44½	221½	214½	185½	65½
27	66½	44½	41½	41½	40½	38½	52	48½	44½	44½	219½	212½	183½	65½
28	77½	45	42	42	41	38½	52½	48½	45½	45½	213	208	179	65½
29	66½	43½	40½	40½	39½	37½	50½	47	43½	43½	212½	208½	179½	64½
Week Ago	64	43½	40½	40½	39½	38½	51	47	44	44	212	201	172	64½
Year Ago	64½	43½	41½	41½	39½	36½	52½	51½	47½	47½	202½	198½	188½	67½

Receipts are light. One car of live poultry is being assembled for shipment to Vancouver during the present week.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 300 Ontario store cattle on September 14, from 9½c to 10½c, live weight. Fifty fat cattle made from 9½c to 10c per lb. Sixteen bulls sold mostly at 8c. Trade was a shade better than during the previous week. Best Scotch, 13c to 13½c. Sales of Irish amounted to 890 head. Prices were mostly 10c to 11c for good quality, with some tops at 11½c, live weight.

Birkenhead reports no sales of Canadian cattle this week.

London sold 60 Canadian dressed sides of middling quality from 16c to 17c. Supplies were moderate and a better trade reported.

WOOL MARKET

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited report as follows on the wool situation as on September 7:

For the past several weeks, the wool market has lapsed into a state of quietness. This is due in part to seasonal summer dullness, to the general slowing up of the woolen textile business and the unsettled European situation. During this period of quiet, prices for wool have undoubtedly been marked down. In the United States market, the decline would range from ten to twenty per cent., as compared with the May and June levels of this year. What business is being done, is at a wide range of values, and it has become difficult to definitely fix current market values.

Prices for wool at the beginning of this season advanced sharply. Only a small proportion of wool, however, either in Canada or the United States was taken up at the high level of the market, since once the immediate requirements of the mills were met, prices were regarded as too high. Bids were withdrawn, and buyers either recalled or given lower limits. The result being that even in the United States, where the growers are protected with a thirty-one cent clean content duty, a large proportion of the wool has been shipped forward to Eastern markets on a consigned basis.

Present conditions are fundamentally different from those prevailing in 1920, when the drop in wool values occurred and there appeared to be no bottom to the market. Today a careful analysis of conditions shows soundness in the general situation. The actual position of the raw product, wool, is good. The stocks of wool held by the British Australian Wool Realization Association have been still further reduced to 501,182 bales, as compared with 913,200, December 31, 1922. In Australia it is estimated that the clip there this year will be 250,000 bales short of last year. The preliminary estimate of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, of the wool clip for 1923, is 228 million pounds. Last year the consumption of wool in that country was 800 million pounds, and allowing for a decrease in this respect this year, consumption then should come up to well over twice their production.

The whole world trade has been looking forward to the opening of the London wool sales on September 4. The last series of sales in London was in July, when the market showed a decline and the sales closed with rather a weak tone. In the sale which opened, September 3, prices on Merinos and fine cross-breds were up five per cent., and rates for medium and low cross-breds were firm. Just what effect this will have on prices this side of the water is yet to be tested, but in the meantime it has been cheerful news, and will help to establish confidence generally.



Protect your Stock and Crops with a "COOEY CANUCK"

.22 cal. shoots short and long rifle cartridges.
.25 cal. shoots short and long rim-fire shells.

Shoots coyotes, foxes, ground hogs, gophers, crows and all destructive small animals and birds. .22 or .25 calibre. Hard-hitting, accurate and safe. Built to stand rough handling. Half-cock on bolt prevents accidental discharge. Special "White Spot" sight gives quick aim in any light. Every part guaranteed.



Order through your local store or direct by Parcel Post C.O.D. All charges paid. Money back if not satisfied.

Write for literature

H.W. Cooley Machine & Arms Co.

317-321 Howland Avenue, Toronto, Canada

COOEY CANUCK RIFLES

SILVER BLACK FOXES

Best Registered Animals

Write to us for information about this profitable industry.

Regina Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd.

Ranch: Hungry Hollow

Apply to J. E. ARMSTRONG

Westman Chambers

REGINA, SASK.

NEW RYE AND BARLEY

We can handle shipments of New RYE and BARLEY to advantage. Write, wire or phone for prices and price prospects.

Send us your Hedging and Investment orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Sons & Company

Established 1884

Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG

For SAFETY, SERVICE and RESULTS

Consign Your Grain to

James Richardson & Sons Limited

ESTABLISHED 1857

Liberal Advances.

Prompt Settlements.

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.

C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

WE ARE BUYING Butter, Live Poultry, Eggs

A better class connection enables us to offer you results that satisfy.

We guarantee you until date of next Guide issue:

LIVE HENS, 5 lbs. and over	16c	TURKEYS, 1922 crop	17c
LIVE HENS, 4 to 5 lbs.	14c	DAIRY BUTTER, free from culls	22c
LIVE HENS, 3 to 4 lbs.	12c	EGGS, fresh extras	32c
SPRING CHICKENS, 4 lbs. and over	18c	EGGS, fresh firsts	28c
SPRING CHICKENS, 3 to 4 lbs.	15c		

Poultry prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to your point of shipment.

We venture to say that few western dealers have made the many changes we have towards improving the handling of farm supplies.

TRY OUR NEW SERVICE

The Consolidated Packers

References: Union Bank of Canada (North End Branch) or any reliable Winnipeg Wholesale House

Get the Habit of Reading The Guide Advertisements. It Pays.

ARMY GOODS

ARMY GOODS

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS BRITISH ARMY GOODS

AUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTORS BRITISH ARMY GOODS

PUBLIC SALE

We Prepay All Charges on Orders Over \$50.
Club Your Orders Together.OF
BRITISH ARMY SUPPLIES

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of genuine British surplus war supplies are being received by us to be distributed to the people of Western Canada at prices that will dumbfound the most hardened bargain seekers. Send your order to the Army and Navy Store, Vancouver, and reap the benefit of this sensational price-cutting crusade. Everyone knows the sturdy wearing qualities of army goods and at the new low authorized prices we are offering this dependable wearing apparel, this sale should create a sensation among economically inclined people of Western Canada.

READ THE PRICES LISTED BELOW:

Be sure of the Address—Original Army and Navy Store, 40-42-44 Hastings Street West, Vancouver

ARMY TUNICS

Made of extra quality pure wool serge khaki, has four outside pockets including two breast pockets covered with buttoned-down flaps, serge lined, including one inside pocket. Double stitched throughout, strictly hand tailored. A coat that will stand all kinds of hard wear. Sizes 36 to 42. Worth \$15.00. **\$2.45**
Our price, brand new

Reclaimed: same description as \$1.75 above; practically new

U.S. ARMY TUNICS—Sizes 32 to 36, for growing boys; pure wool serge. **\$1.25**
Sale price

SPECIAL

25,000 Brand New U.S. MARINE CORPS TUNICS—These coats are strictly hand tailored, form fitting, have four pleated pockets and are very dressy. Guaranteed Pure Wool Serge. Color dark greenish blue. Can be used for work or dress coats. Sizes 32 to 42. Just released to us by U.S. Government. Worth \$2.45. **\$15.** Special, brand new

GOVERNMENT KHAKI DRILL JACKETS—Suitable for harvesting or wear around farm; very durable. Why pay \$1.75 elsewhere? **39c**
Our price



3,000 only U.S. Army Pure Wool SERGE TUNICS—These tunics have been used but are in fair condition and will stand a lot of hard wear. Cost government \$15 each new. Sizes 32 to 38. **95c**
Our price

BLANKETS

All blankets listed in this advertisement are brand new with the exception of the British Army Blankets at \$1.45 each, which are thoroughly renovated but have been used by the British Government.

BRITISH NAVY BLANKETS

Large Size WHITE HOSPITAL BLANKETS—Guaranteed pure virgin Australian wool, finest quality. **\$8.95**
Our special price, per pair



MOLESKIN SHEEP-LINED OVERCOATS

Lined with sheepskin. Coats are reinforced with leather at corners; have four pockets; come in belted model, 42 inches long; sleeves have knitted wristlets; both body of coat and sleeves are lined with selected sheep pelts. These coats cost the government \$85.00. **\$15.95**
Our price, each

SOCKS

MEN'S COTTON Lisle DRESS SOCKS—Black and colors. Worth 35c. **19c**
Now
BRITISH ARMY SOCKS—All wool, heavy weight. Made of finest quality grey worsted yarn. **35c**
Special price
HANSON'S PURE WOOL ARMY SOCKS—Heavy weight khaki or grey. Worth 75c. Our price **45c**

BRITISH ARMY MITTS
British Army SHEEPKIN MITTS. Fur-lined—Sale price, **69c**
Only

BRITISH ARMY MITTS—One finger and thumb, buckskin finished horsehide. Worth \$2.00. **59c**
Now

GLOVES

British Army Pure Wool KHAKI Gloves—Sale price **30c**

ORDER TODAY

Write name and address plainly. State correct size and color. If not sure of size, give weight and height.

HOSPITAL POINT BLANKETS—Red, blue, khaki; extra quality long Australian wool, well knapped and beautifully finished. Worth double our price. **\$7.45**
Per pair

OFFICERS' RED BLANKETS—Pure wool, amazing value **\$3.45**

PURE WOOL GREY DOUBLE BLANKETS—Regular price \$10.00 **\$4.95**
Sale price, per pair

EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE GREY BLANKETS—All wool. Sale **\$5.95**
price, per pair

CANADIAN ARMY GREY BLANKETS—Big bargain. **\$2.45**

BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS—Just received from England; used. **\$1.45**
Sale price

WORK GLOVES

LEATHER PALM CANVAS GAUNTLETS—Gloves that cost the government \$1.00 per pair **39c**
Our price

SWEATER COATS

Heavy Jumbo or All-Wool Medium Weight SWEATER COATS—In all colors, sizes 34 to 44. Worth \$8.00. **\$4.95**
Our price

British Army PURE WOOL SWEATER COATS—Khaki. Sale price, **\$2.95**
Each

BRITISH NAVY SWEATERS

Extra Heavy Pure Virgin Wool Seaman's PULLOVER SWEATERS—Worsted knit, shipped to us direct from government surplus stocks; amazing value. **\$2.95**
Our price

LEGGINGS

British Army WRAP LEGGINGS—Genuine army regulation puttees; all wool, 102 inches long, 4 inches wide; brand new. Per pair **\$1.00**

LEATHER ARMY LEGGINGS—British manufacture. Sale price, per pair **\$2.75**



SAVE ON DELIVERY

We Pay About Half of Your Express Charges

All goods listed are net F.O.B. Vancouver, B.C. Send the following charges to cover express or postage. These charges only cover about half the cost you are forced to pay by dealers sending express collect:

Up to \$10 35c
\$10 to \$15 50c
\$15 to \$20 \$1.00
\$20 to \$30 1.50
\$30 to \$50 2.00
ON ORDERS OF \$50 AND OVER, WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES. If insurance is desired, add 3 cents extra for guaranteed delivery.

\$1.00 RUBBER BELTS—

All sizes. Price **25c**

ARMY WEB BELTS—

Army issue. Price **19c**

British Army SHOE LACES—

Khaki, extra strong. Per dozen **10c**

English Nickle Wire Spring ARM BANDS—Worth 25c. Now, pair **5c**

Army Red Cross GAUZE BANDAGE—Reg. 25c. Now **8c**

Slit Elastic MEN'S GARTERS—Reg. 50c. Now **23c**

SPECIAL SHOE PACS



6,000 PAIRS OF ARMY SHOE PACS—Made in Canada, for service of the British troops in Russia. Moccasin type, all leather shoe pacs, as illustrated. Worth about \$8.00. Our price, reclaimed, all **\$1.95** sizes. Per pair
A wonderful boot for the Canadian prairie.

PANTS

ARMY KHAKI LONG PANTS—Pure wool, army issue, made of 18-oz. pure wool khaki serge or melton; has five pockets, belt loops, etc. Extra well made, cost government \$8.00. Our **\$3.35** price, per pair

KHAKI MACKINAW PANTS—Army issue; guaranteed pure wool; extra heavy. Worth \$7.00. Our price, **\$4.45** per pair

3,000 PAIRS HIGH-GRADE PANTS—In heavy tweeds and fine worsteds; all colors and patterns. Sizes 31 to 44. Regular to \$7.50. **\$2.98**
Our price

HEAVY TWEED AND WHIPCORD PANTS—Will give exceptional wear. All sizes. Our price, **\$3.95** per pair

PURE WOOL ARMY and NAVY UNDERWEAR

50,000 GARMENTS—Union Suit (combinations). Pure virgin wool. Heavy ribbed. Extra quality. Sizes 34 to 44. Worth \$6.50. **\$2.45**
Our price

BRITISH ARMY DRAWERS

3,000 PURE WOOL SCOTCH-KNIT BRITISH NAVY DRAWERS—Bought direct from the government. Drawers only. Sizes 34 to 40. **98c**
Our special price

Canadian Army Heavy Ribbed Pure Wool UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Extra quality. Canada's best known manufacture. Worth \$2.00. **\$1.35**
Our price

Reference: Union Bank of Canada.

We Prepay Charges on all Orders Over \$50.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE CAREFULLY TO

ARMY AND NAVY STORES

MAKE ORDERS PAYABLE TO W. J. MITCHELL

40, 42, 44 Hastings Street West

Vancouver, B.C.

SHIRTS

British Military FLANNEL SHIRTS—

Pure wool, grey or khaki, attached collar. All sizes. **\$1.95**
Sale price

Heavy Cotton Army FLANNEL SHIRTS—

Genuine government cloth. **\$1.50**
All sizes. Sale price

100 Dozen WOOL MELTON SHIRTS—

Colors: maroon, green, blue, etc. Sizes, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2 and 16 only. Worth \$6.00. **\$2.45**
Our price

British Army FLANNEL SHIRTS—Pure

wool, two pockets, shoulder straps, well made. All wool. **\$2.95**
Our price

WINTER CAPS WITH EAR FLAPS

—Fine tweeds, serges, cashmeres, etc.; beautiful patterns, silks or chamolins lined. Retail value to \$3.50. Sizes, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. **98c**
Sale price, each

WOOL ARMY BREECHES

8,000 Pairs Genuine U.S. Army

WOOL BREECHES—Guaranteed pure wool serge khaki, renovated and reclaimed by the U.S. government, ready for re-issue to the troops. Cost government, new, \$12. Mostly small sizes. **\$2.45**
Our price, clear

Genuine Army WOOL SERGE BREECHES—

Extra well made; reinforced at knees; cloth has been chemically treated, and is waterproof. This is the finest wool

army breeches offered in Canada today. Brand new. Sizes 28 to 42. **\$4.95**
Our special price

British Army HEAVY WHIPCORD

BREECHES—Guaranteed pure wool; reinforced at knees with buckskin strap-

plings; brand new, genuine army goods, just received from England. **\$6.95**
All sizes. Our price, per pair

NEW KHAKI BREECHES—U.S. Army

regulation, well made, all sizes. Worth \$5.00. **\$2.95**
Special price

10,000 Pairs of

ARMY COTTON

BREECHES—

Regulation Class

A. U.S. Army.

Suitable for

ladies, girls, men

or boys. Sizes

26 to 34. Worth

\$5.00. Sale

price, **\$1.50**

per pr.

BRITISH

HEAVY BED-

FORD RIDING

BREECHES

—Brand new.

All sizes. Worth

\$10.00. Sale

price, **\$3.95**

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